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UNIV. OF MICHIGAN

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THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

**ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE DIRECTOR  
OF EDUCATION**

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 1910  
TO JUNE 30, 1911



MANILA  
BUREAU OF PRINTING  
1911

## BUREAU OF EDUCATION PUBLICATIONS.

### ANNUAL REPORTS:

- First Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1901. (Edition exhausted.)  
Second Annual Report of the General Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1902. (Edition exhausted.)  
Third Annual Report of the General Superintendent of Education, 1903. (Edition exhausted.)  
Fourth Annual Report of the General Superintendent of Education, 1904. (Edition exhausted.)  
Fifth Annual Report of the General Superintendent of Education, 1905. (Not issued in printed form.)  
Sixth Annual Report of the Director of Education, 1906.  
Seventh Annual Report of the Director of Education, 1907.  
Eighth Annual Report of the Director of Education, 1908. (Supply limited.)  
Ninth Annual Report of the Director of Education, 1909.  
Tenth Annual Report of the Director of Education, 1910. (Supply limited.)  
Eleventh Annual Report of the Director of Education, 1911.

### BULLETINS:

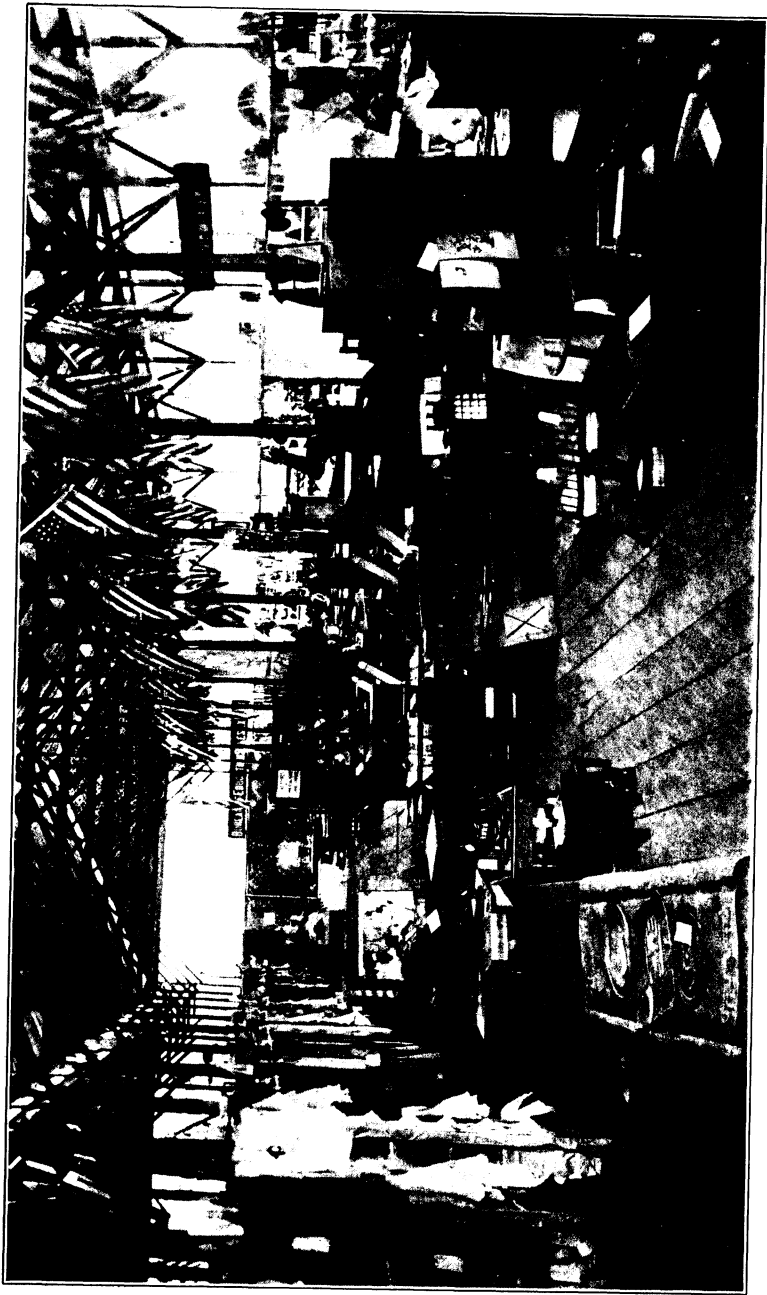
1. The Philippine Normal School, Catalogue for 1903-4. English and Spanish. April, 1904. (Edition exhausted.)
2. A course of Study in Vocal Music for Vacation Normal Institutes. May, 1904. (Edition exhausted.)
3. The Philippine School of Arts and Trades, Prospectus for 1904-5. English and Spanish. June, 1904. (Edition exhausted.)
4. The Philippine Nautical School, Prospectus for 1904-5. English and Spanish. June, 1904. (Obsolete.)
5. Notes on the Treatment of Smallpox. June, 1904.
6. Reports of Industrial Exhibits of the Philippine Schools at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. June, 1904.
7. Courses of Instruction for the Public Schools of the Philippine Islands. June 1904. (Edition exhausted.)
8. Cursos de Enseñanza para las Escuelas Públicas de las Islas Filipinas (Spanish edition of Bulletin No. 7.) June, 1904. (Edition exhausted.)
9. A list of Philippine Baptismal Names. June, 1904. (Edition exhausted.)
10. Government in the United States. (Prepared for use in the Philippine Public Schools.) June, 1904.
11. Courses in Mechanical Drawing, Woodworking, and Ironworking for Provincial Secondary Schools. June, 1904. (Obsolete.)
12. Advanced and Post-Graduate Studies Offered by the Philippine Normal School for Preparation for Entrance to American Colleges and Universities or to the University of the Philippines. English and Spanish. August, 1904. (Obsolete.)
13. Not issued in printed form.
14. The School Law of the Philippine Islands, as amended by Acts of the Philippine Commission to and including Act 1530, with Executive Orders and Attorney-General's Opinions affecting the Bureau of Education. January, 1906. (Edition exhausted.)
- 15-20. Not issued in printed form.
21. Philippine Normal School, Catalogue for 1904-5. English and Spanish. May, 1905. (Edition exhausted.)
22. Lessons on Familiar Philippine Animals. August, 1905. (Edition exhausted.)
23. Standard Course of Study in Vocal Music for the Public Schools of the Philippine Islands. 1906. Revised and reissued in 1910. (Editions exhausted.)
24. Outline of Year's Course in Botany and Key to the Families of Vascular Plants in the Philippine Islands. August, 1906. Revised and reissued in 1907. Third edition issued in 1908. Fourth edition issued in 1911.
25. Official Roster of the Bureau of Education, corrected to March 1, 1906. May, 1906. (Obsolete.)
26. High School and Secondary Courses of Instruction. June, 1906. (Obsolete.)
27. Philippine Normal School, Catalogue for 1906-7 and Prospectus for 1907-8. May, 1907. (Edition exhausted.)
27. (A). Philippine Normal School, Courses of Study, Secondary Course. January, 1908. (Obsolete.)
28. The Milkfish or Baños. May, 1908. (Supply limited.)
29. Constructive Lessons in English, Designed for use in Intermediate Grades. August, 1910. Revised and reissued, 1911.
30. Philippine Normal School, Catalogue for 1909-10 and Announcement for 1910-11. June, 1910. (Edition exhausted.)
31. School and Home Gardening. July, 1910.
32. Courses in Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing, for Use in Trade and Intermediate Schools. December, 1910.
33. Philippine Hats. December, 1910. (Supply limited.)
34. Lace Making and Embroidery. December, 1910.
35. Housekeeping and Household Arts—A Manual for work with the girls in the elementary schools of the Philippine Islands. February, 1911.
36. Catalogue and Announcement of the Philippine Normal School. May, 1911. (Edition exhausted.)
37. School Buildings, Part I. (In course of preparation.)
38. School Buildings, Part II. (In course of preparation.)
39. A Manual of Free-hand Drawing for Philippine Primary Schools. (In course of preparation.)
40. Athletic Handbook for the Philippine Public Schools. (In hands of printer.)
41. Service Manual of the Bureau of Education. (In hands of printer.)
42. Intermediate English-II-Notes, Directions, and Aids to the Preparation of the Correspondence Study Course.

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INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION, 1911.  
10,000 articles made in the public schools were exhibited.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE DIRECTOR  
OF EDUCATION

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 1910  
TO JUNE 30, 1911



MANILA  
BUREAU OF PRINTING  
1911



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## ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.

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MANILA, August 10, 1911.

The Honorable,  
the SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

*Manila, P. I.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the Director of Education as the Eleventh Annual Report upon the work accomplished under the educational system established by this Government for the Philippine Islands. The general statistics and the comments upon school conditions embodied herein apply to the school year ending April 1, 1911. The financial data pertain to the twelve month fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.

### GENERAL STATEMENT.

Substantial results have been accomplished by the Bureau of Education during the past year in nearly every line of endeavor. Particular emphasis has been placed throughout the year upon certain phases of the work which former reports have shown to be in need of special attention. As a result, there has been a somewhat marked improvement in the personnel of the teaching force, both American and Filipino, and closer grading of school work. A consequent improvement of the school product has been realized. A system of industrial instruction has been incorporated into the general school program as an essential feature, claiming the attention of all directing and superintending officials. The Bureau has passed through an experimental period in industrial teaching, and has reached a stage where the officers of the organization are conversant not only with the industrial subjects which are prescribed, but also with the means and methods by which they may be promoted.

As having a bearing upon the growth of the Bureau, the following facts may be stated: The annual enrollment for the school year 1910-11 reached 610,493,<sup>1</sup> as against 587,317 for the preceding year; the highest enrollment in any one month was 484,689, as against 451,938 for 1909-10; the average daily attendance for the highest month was 395,537, an increase of 31,489 over that for the same month of the preceding year. The total number of schools in operation was 4,404, and the total number

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<sup>1</sup>This figure does not include 5,302 pupils enrolled in the schools of the Moro Province, whose administration is independent of this Office.

of American and Filipino teachers on duty at the close of the school year was 9,086. The total enrollment, as shown above, represents a greater number of pupils than can be taken care of by teachers the Bureau is able to employ. The school population of the Islands is no less than 1,215,666. It will therefore be seen that the Bureau of Education is still far from providing instruction for the entire population.

We are convinced that, with the teachers, buildings, and facilities now available, our results would be actually greater if the enrollment were restricted below the 610,493 enrolled last year. Insistence is now being placed upon regularity of attendance and the closer grading of work. Heretofore large numbers of pupils have been admitted to the public schools who, by reason of inferior instruction and too little emphasis upon the necessity of securing substantial results, have actually carried away with them little of lasting value. We are now adopting the rule, and shall hereafter insist upon its strict observance, that all pupils who will not attend school regularly shall be excluded from school privileges. We have found that, in those provinces where this rule has been in force, the appreciation on the part of the people of the educational privileges offered by the Government has apparently been increased and the desired result has been accomplished. In illustration of the necessity for limiting the school attendance, it may be said that in Union Province alone no less than 4,000 pupils desiring admission to the public schools were turned away during the past year. In that division 85 per cent of the pupils enrolled were in actual daily attendance.

The improvement in personnel referred to above will be dealt with at length elsewhere in this report.

The present Director of Education has from the beginning made one of the chief features of his administration the promotion of a comprehensive school-building program throughout the Philippine Islands. He is not now able to report as much progress as was anticipated at the beginning of the year, due to the fact that a sufficient supply of lumber has not been available for carrying out the work ordered. Of the 265 building projects which were turned over for construction, up to June 30, 1911, only 70 have been completed.

## **PERSONNEL.**

### **DIRECTORS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.**

No change has occurred in the directorate of the Bureau during the past fiscal year. However, the Assistant Director was absent on leave in the United States for a period of seven months, and the Second Assistant Director is to be gone during the greater portion of the coming year. This diminution of the directing force, with the very great increase in the volume of work passing through the General Office, causes a proportionately greater demand upon the energies and time of the remain-



ing Directors in the discharge of their ordinary office duties. In this connection it should be said that the demands from the field upon the Director and his Assistants have increased in similar proportion. It has been the desire of the undersigned that of the three members of the directorate two might be constantly in the field. It has been impossible, however, to keep even one of them out all the time. The inadequacy of the supervision so provided becomes evident when it is stated that, if one representative of the General Office were engaged constantly in provincial travel, he could not possibly inspect more than one-half or perhaps one-third of the towns in the Islands during twelve months. That more ample provision should be made for the direct supervision of the field by the General Office has been recognized by the Director and by the entire service of the Bureau for years past. The fact is greatly emphasized by the more recent expansion of our work. At least two new positions should be created in the Bureau, to be occupied by "inspecting superintendents," who, by reason of long experience and proved ability would be fit representatives of the Director of Education in inspecting school work in the various divisions. Without this or similar provision, the Director can never hope to keep so closely in touch with what is being done in the very extensive field of the Bureau as his responsibilities require.

Few changes have occurred in the force of division superintendents in the past year. During the year, the Bureau has suffered the loss through death on December 18, 1910, of the division superintendent of schools for Pampanga, Mr. T. W. Thomson. As an official, Mr. Thomson was earnest, faithful, and efficient. As a man, his general temperament and exemplary character were such as to invite the friendship, confidence, and respect of all who knew him. His influence in every relation in life was for good, and his loss is deeply deplored. The city superintendent has accepted a position in another branch of the Government, though his new duties will keep him in close touch with the work of the Bureau of Education. No other resignation or transfer from the corps of superintendents has occurred. Of the 40 men now serving as division superintendents, 27 have been in our employ since 1901, and the man newest in our force was appointed in 1905. This indicates reasonable contentment with the conditions of service on the part of these men, nearly all of whom are very capable and efficient superintendents. Employees of long experience in the Islands are preferred for appointment to the higher positions in the Bureau, other things being equal; but the Director is ready to take extraordinary action in recognizing by exceptional promotion any new man whose merit is clearly shown to be superior. With this in mind, the elevation to acting superintendencies of one or two teachers who have been connected with the organization only a year, is contemplated.

## AMERICAN TEACHERS.

The necessity for a change in the methods of appointing teachers in the United States as a means of improving the personnel of the teaching corps, was treated in the Tenth Annual Report of this Office. Pursuant to the recommendation then made, approval was secured for the temporary detail of the superintendent of the Philippine Normal School to special duty in the United States as representative of the Director in the selection of new teachers. He has been engaged in this work, in connection with his duties as acting superintendent of Filipino students for several months. He has made it his business to build up a personal acquaintance with presidents, deans, and appointing committees of universities, colleges, and normal schools throughout the Eastern and the Central States. He has succeeded in enlisting the interest, and in a number of cases the active coöperation, of many of these men in the problem of Philippine education. Through them he has come into touch with a great many young men who are present or prospective candidates for teaching positions in the Philippines. All of these he has supplied with information with respect to conditions of service here—this by personal interviews, public lectures, and a distribution of printed reports and bulletins. Though this arrangement has been in effect but for a brief period, the results are evident in the character of the large number of new teachers just arrived in the Islands. With few exceptions they are superior young men and women. They include in their number very few of that class who may be recognized at once as incapable of success in this field, and it can be said definitely that the effectiveness of the new appointment system has been demonstrated. The best results can be secured only after the agent has had greater opportunity to extend his acquaintance in educational circles in the States, but it is confidently expected that the corps of young men selected for this service next year will establish a still higher standard in the teaching force of the Bureau.

This movement toward an improved personnel is being supported here by a definite announcement to all superintendents and teachers that men and women inferior in character or efficiency, or who, by reason of personal deficiencies, are unable to adapt themselves to the requirements of this service, must be dismissed or requested to resign. A year ago twenty were dropped pursuant to this policy. Several more have recently left the service under similar pressure. Our purpose has not yet been fully accomplished, but progress has been made in the right direction.

In past years, large numbers of temporary teachers have been carried on the rolls of the Bureau. The tendency has formerly been to increase the number slightly from year to year. As a matter of fact, the status and service of the ordinary temporary teacher are not satisfactory. In order that comparatively few such teachers need be continued, the

agent in the United States was authorized to select 125 new teachers this year, whereas the number of resignations of regulars at the end of the year was only 43. A general readjustment was made, involving the dropping of more than fifty temporaries, their places being taken by new permanent appointees. The number of American teachers during the school year 1911-12 will be slightly above that of the preceding year.

The Bureau has heretofore employed many married women, and some of them are very superior teachers. It has frequently been found that a man and wife can handle admirably the school situation in a large and important town, the man serving as supervisor of primary schools and the wife directing the intermediate school. The interests of this service have suffered, however, by reason of the fact that many women having small children at home have been permitted to continue in the employ of the Bureau. The Director has recently announced the decision that, as a rule, women with young children will not be continued as teachers, the supposition being that under such an arrangement the interests of either the children at home or those of the school must be slighted. No sweeping changes are being made pursuant to the announcement of this new rule, but there will be a gradual reduction in the class of employees above referred to.

#### FILIPINO TEACHERS.

The total number of Filipino teachers on duty at the close of the school year, as indicated in the accompanying statistical tables, was 8,403, of whom 1,054 received salary from Insular funds, 7,190 from municipal funds, and 159 were apprentices without salary. In this large corps, all grades of efficiency are represented, but there has been a general improvement during the past year both in scholastic attainments and in ability to teach. A year ago, 25 per cent of the Filipino employees had completed the intermediate grades of instruction; now 28 per cent have reached this standard. As a rule, these teachers are industrious, ambitious, and loyal to the purposes of the Bureau. In most school divisions, many young men and women who have completed work of advanced grades are seeking employment, thereby creating a competition which makes it necessary for the older teachers to continually improve their attainments. It is the policy of this Office, as definitely announced to the field, that Filipino teachers of superior attainments shall be given opportunity to render service up to the full measure of their ability. Primary instruction under the Bureau of Education, except in a few special schools, is now handled by Filipino teachers. The greater part of the intermediate instruction has, in recent months, been turned over to them, and it will not be long until the Bureau will have to depend upon them solely for all instruction except in secondary classes. There have been 148 Filipinos employed as supervisors and

assistant supervisors during the past year. A few are qualified for secondary work, and are so employed.

In the general appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1911, provision was made upon recommendation of the Director for increase in compensation for Filipino Insular teachers of high qualifications. The funds appropriated for this purpose were not released by the Governor-General until the year was well advanced. A large number of promotions were made, however, in September, and others have recently been effected.

The compensation of municipal teachers, except in a few provinces, is deplorably low, the average for the Islands being ₱18.55, as compared with ₱18.29<sup>1</sup> for the preceding year. The averages in the Provinces of Bohol, Oriental Negros and Ilocos Norte are ₱11.59, ₱11.89, and ₱11.97, respectively. These very low salaries are paid not because the teachers are undeserving of higher compensation in comparison with the remuneration in other comparable lines of employment, but because municipal school funds are inadequate for the proper support of the educational system on the basis upon which it is now operating. The number of municipal teachers is so great that any general promotion would represent a very large increase of expenditure. An increase of even ₱5 per month for all teachers—and this would go far toward remedying the situation—would represent an additional expenditure for the Islands of nearly ₱500,000. No such sum is available; indeed, too large a proportion of municipal school revenues is now being expended for salaries. This is a most unfortunate condition, since provision must necessarily be made for construction and repair of buildings, and for miscellaneous expenditures in connection with the proper conduct of the schools. There is not one town in the Philippine Islands at the present time which has made adequate provision for the housing of its schools. But if funds are to be reserved for schoolhouse construction, salaries must be reduced, schools must be closed and teachers dismissed, or revenues must be secured from a new source for the prosecution of school work. It is evident that salaries can not be further reduced. The Bureau is unwilling to contemplate any general movement toward the closing of schools, thus reducing the already low percentage of the school population now receiving instruction. Increased municipal revenues appear to be almost essential in the present school situation. Of means by which these funds may be secured, more will be said in the section of this report under the caption "Needed Legislation."

#### OFFICE ORGANIZATION.

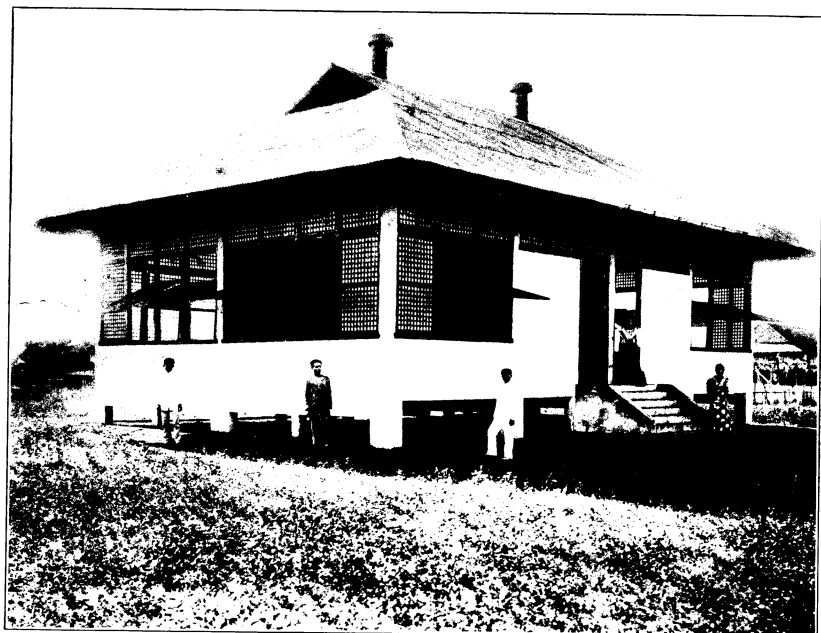
The clerical work of the General Office of the Bureau of Education is handled under the direction of the chief clerk by a force composed of 5 division chiefs, 16 American stenographers and clerks, 7 Americans

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<sup>1</sup> All salary and financial statements in this report are in Philippine currency, of which the unit, the peso, is equal to \$0.50 in United States currency.

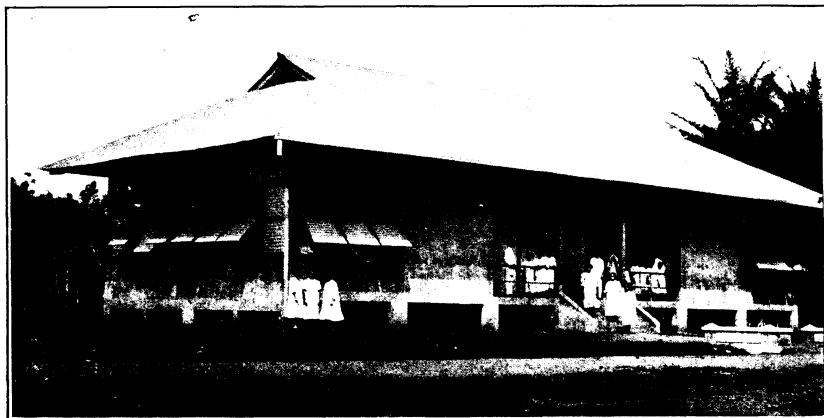


BARRIO SCHOOL BUILDING, SALINAS, BACOR, CAVITE—STANDARD PLAN NO. 1.



PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDING, SAN JOSE, LEYTE—STANDARD PLAN NO. 2.

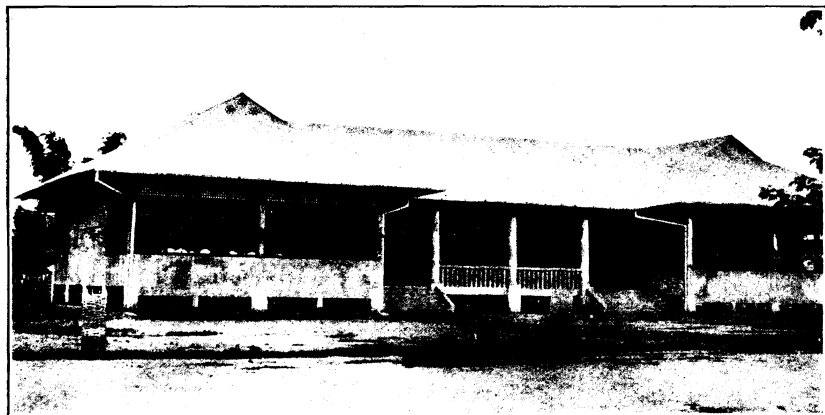
Concrete buildings of from one to twenty rooms are being constructed on standard plans throughout the provinces.



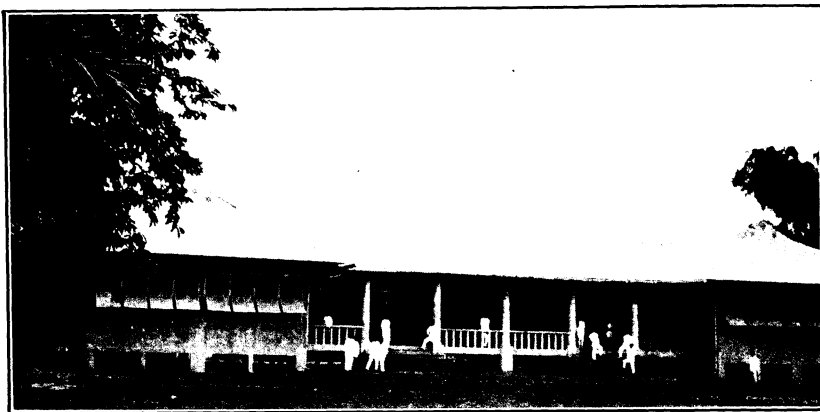
PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDING, SANTO TOMAS, BATANGAS—STANDARD PLAN NO. 3.



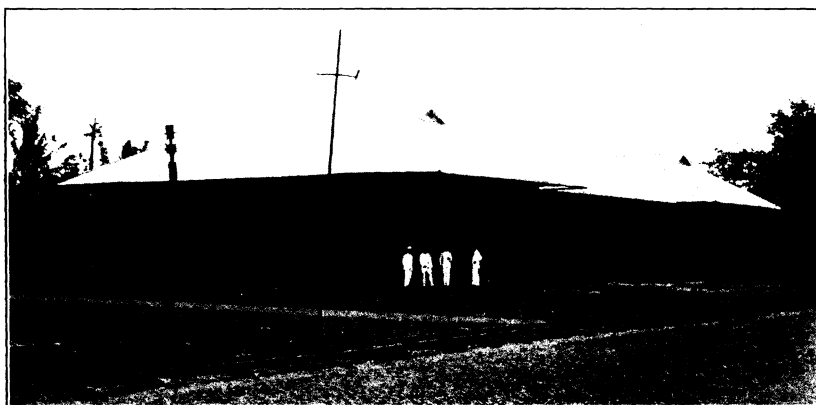
MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BUILDING, PANIQUI, TARLAC—STANDARD PLAN NO. 6.



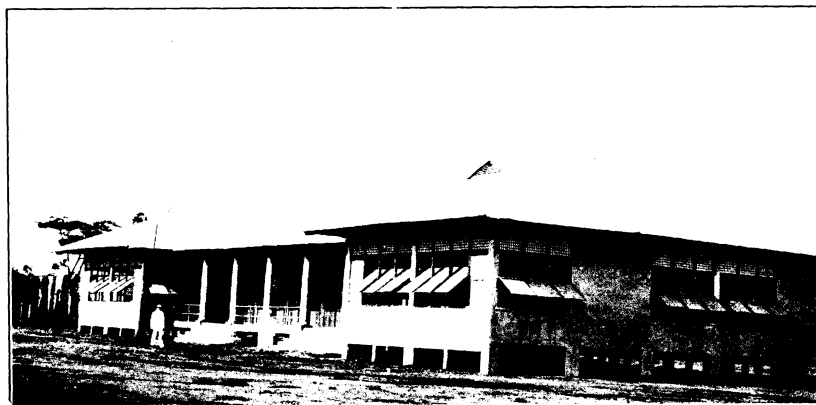
CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING, MONCADA, TARLAC (REINFORCED CONCRETE)—  
STANDARD PLAN NO. 6.



NEW CONCRETE CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING, ANGELES, PAMPANGA—STANDARD PLAN NO. 10.



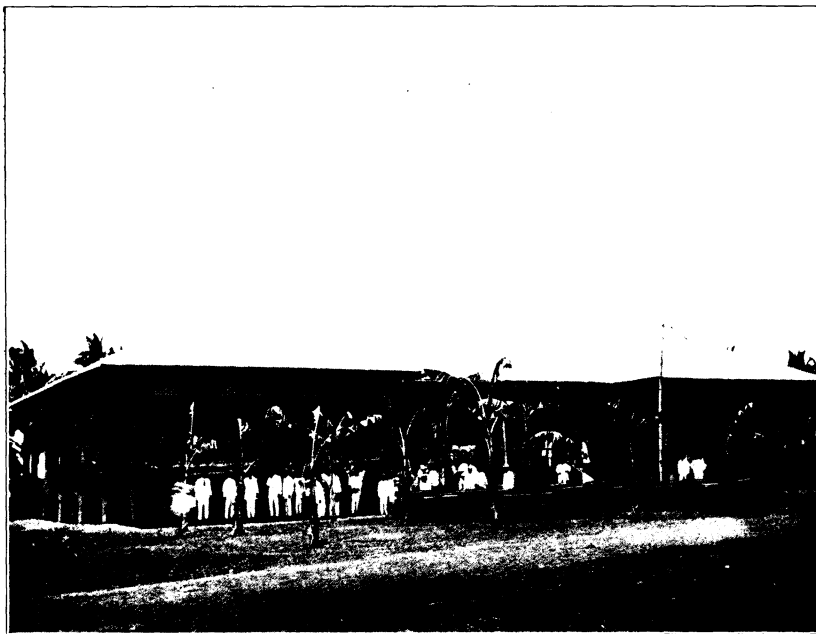
PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, SAN JOSE, ANTIQUE—STANDARD PLAN NO. 10.



CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING, SAN ROQUE, CAVITE (REINFORCED CONCRETE)—STANDARD PLAN NO. 10.



OLD CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING, SAN CARLOS, OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.

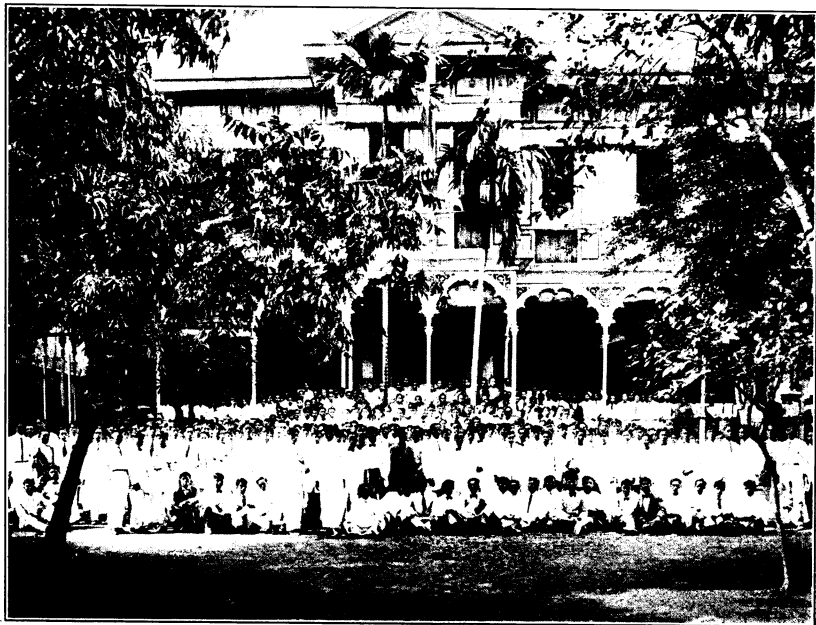


NEW CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING, SAN CARLOS, OCCIDENTAL NEGROS—STANDARD  
PLAN NO. 6.

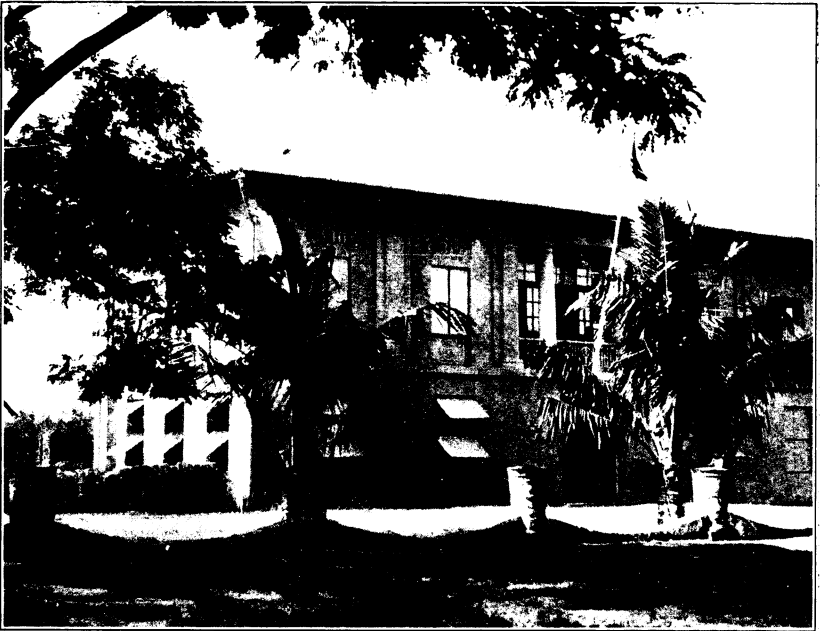




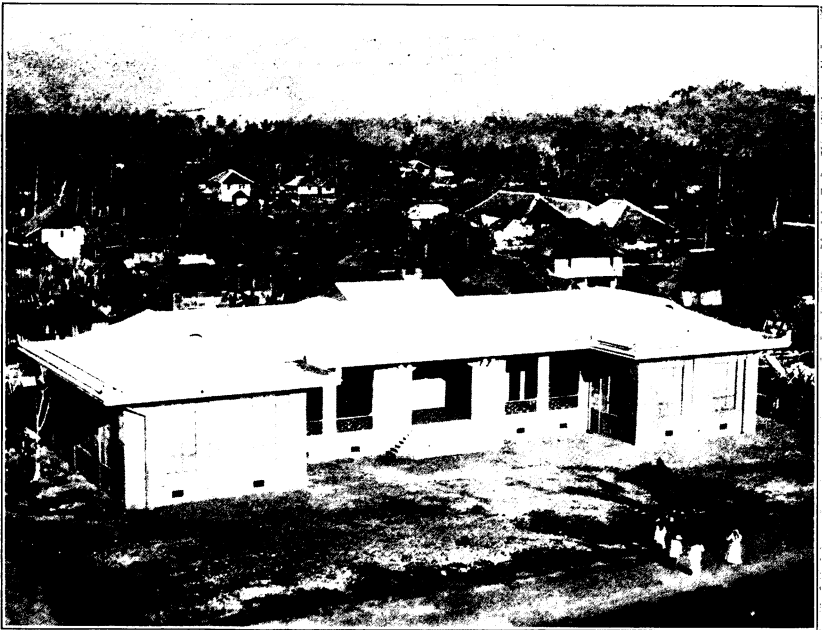
DOMESTIC SCIENCE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCIAL SCHOOL, SAN ISIDRO, NUEVA ECIJA.



ASSEMBLY OF STUDENTS OF THE PHILIPPINE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, MANILA.



MANUAL TRAINING BUILDING, ALBAY.



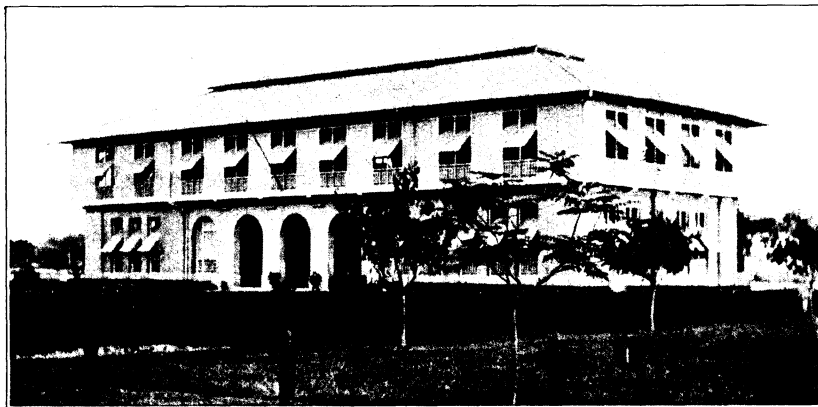
NEW MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BUILDING, BAYBAY, LEYTE, FOR PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE GRADES.



PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, CEBU.



SORSOGON PROVINCIAL SCHOOL, BUILDING AND GROUNDS.



PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, SAN FERNANDO, PAMPANGA.

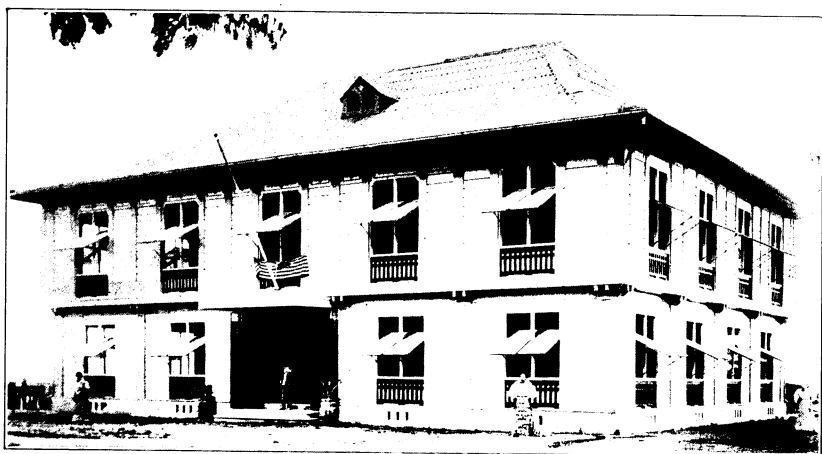
Much attention is being given throughout the Islands to the improvement of school grounds.



MACHINERY BUILDING OF THE PROVINCIAL SCHOOL, BACOLOD, OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.



PRIMARY SCHOOL, OTON, ILOILO—PLAN NO. 6.



MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BUILDING, CARIGARA, LEYTE, FOR PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE GRADES.

detailed to inspection duty in connection with the industrial division, and 79 Filipino stenographers, clerks, and messengers, making a total of 108. This force operates under five divisions, viz, accounting division, property division, buildings division, division of publications and industrial information, and the records division.

The accounting division has, during the past fiscal year, been responsible for the accurate accounting for moneys made available in eleven separate appropriation acts by the Philippine Legislature and the Commission, amounting to ₱4,954,432.42. The number of warrants drawn against the various appropriations for the Bureau during this fiscal year approximates 38,000. In addition to the above, the division keeps proper record of the reimbursable property fund in the sum of ₱500,000. The service record section adjusts all absences, audits service and vacation duty reports, and records all leave for the entire Insular force.

The property division is responsible for all transactions which affect the property accountability of the Director. This division, upon authority of the Director, requisitions, receives, and distributes to the field property to the value of approximately ₱500,000 yearly; records all transactions by sale, consumption, loss, or destruction; and audits all property papers. An average number of eight entries was made on each of the 45,000 property ledger cards. The value of supplies and equipment on hand in Manila and in the various school divisions on June 30, 1911, amounted to ₱2,366,481.72.

The buildings division is responsible for all correspondence pertaining to construction of schoolhouses and reservation of school sites throughout the Philippine Islands. It secures the necessary information from the field with respect to the size of sites and their registration, adequacy of local contributions, and other information upon which Insular allotments are based.

The division of publications and industrial information has been recently organized. Its establishment was made necessary by the expansion of the program of industrial instruction. The division is doing valuable work in connection with the compiling of industrial data. It assumes responsibility for the editing of all manuscript prepared for the public printer.

The records division recorded during the past fiscal year 122,989 separate signed communications as compared with 89,500 in the preceding year; and in addition, it has managed to complete the compiling of old records up to 1910.

The volume of work handled by the General Office has doubled during the past two years. Its business is discharged with efficiency and reasonable despatch. Responsibility is definitely placed upon each employee for the correctness of the work handled by him.

The efficiency of offices of division superintendents is also increasing. It is planned, however, to give considerable attention during the coming

year to effecting a reorganization by which all division offices will adopt a uniform system for handling accounts, property, correspondence, and other office records.

#### LEGISLATION ENACTED.

During the fiscal year 1911, the Philippine Legislature and the Philippine Commission enacted the following laws pertaining to public instruction:

Act No. 2002, by the Commission, making available ₱1,000 from Act No. 1992 for the purchase of additional land for the Baguio Industrial School.

Act No. 2018, by the Legislature, authorizing municipal councils to appropriate funds for payment of travel expenses of municipal teachers attending vacation institutes.

Act No. 2029, by the Legislature, appropriating ₱1,000,000 in continuance of the so-called "Gabaldon" Law (Act No. 1801) for construction of barrio school buildings; one quarter of the total to be made available annually beginning January 1, 1912.

Act No. 2048, by the Legislature, appropriating ₱50,000 for teacher scholarships in Insular schools.

Act No. 2049, by the Legislature, appropriating ₱30,000 for student scholarships in the Philippine Normal School and the Philippine School of Arts and Trades.

Act No. 2059, by the Legislature, appropriating ₱500,000 for the construction of Insular school buildings in the city of Manila.

Act No. 2061, by the Commission, appropriating ₱60,000 for the establishment of a Sales Agency. This institution will handle the industrial product of the public schools.

The legislature having failed to pass a general appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1912, the Governor-General, by executive action, has made available for the current expenditures of the Bureau during that year the sum of ₱3,610,000, the amount which was appropriated for the support of schools by Act No. 1989.

#### COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The Director of Education has been almost continuously engaged, personally or through the agency of committees, on the revision of the course of study during the past year and a half. As chairman of committees of division superintendents and teachers, the present city superintendent of Manila has rendered valuable service. It is not assumed that the courses—primary, intermediate, and secondary—approach perfection in their present revised form, but they come far nearer meeting the needs of this situation now than ever before. The chief changes which have been effected in recent months in the primary and intermediate courses are directed toward specifying somewhat definitely the character of the industrial instruction to be undertaken.

## THE PRIMARY COURSE.

The aims of instruction in the lower grades of the public schools are to enable the pupil to understand, read, and write simple English; to give him a sufficient knowledge of figures so that he can later protect his own interests in minor business dealings; and to provide him with a limited fund of information on the subjects of geography, sanitation and hygiene, government, and standards of right conduct. Furthermore, the course aims to give every pupil sufficient training in some manual occupation to enable him to better earn a livelihood in later years as a result of having attended the public schools. These primary pupils are our greatest concern, because they far outnumber the pupils enrolled in advanced grades. Of the total annual enrollment of 610,493, 582,115 are in the primary classes, 24,974 in the intermediate classes, and only 3,404 are enrolled in the secondary course. The average pupil never gets beyond the primary school. Indeed, he does not complete the primary course, nor is there any prospect that this condition will be greatly changed in the near future. Some have said that we are attempting to do too much in the lower grades. Perhaps this is true, but the realization that the great majority of children pass beyond all school influence when they leave the primary school, induces the administration to make the elementary course as rich as possible in its provision for practical instruction.

## THE INTERMEDIATE COURSES.

The ordinary school of intermediate grade in the United States offers one course, and one only; all pupils have like instruction. Provision is made here for six intermediate courses, and this provision is a distinguishing feature of the Philippine educational system. There is established a general course which leads directly and normally to the high school; a trade course which aims to prepare the pupil to earn a living as an artisan; a farming course which engages the pupil chiefly in gardening and agricultural work; a course in teaching upon the product of which the Bureau is largely depending for its new supply of primary teachers; a course in business which is designed to give young men preparation for office positions; and a course in housekeeping and household arts which gives young women both theoretical and practical instruction and training in homemaking. In other words, specialization is introduced into our schools at the fifth grade, whereas in the United States it begins with the high school or even later. Theoretically, it is well that the pupil be matured physically and mentally before he is given specialized instruction, but we are here facing certain facts which are so clear in their significance that to disregard them would be sheer

folly. As indicated by the above figures, one-half of 1 per cent, or 1 in 200 pupils enrolled in all the schools of the Philippine Islands, pass beyond the intermediate grades. We must so frame the system that the pupil is given the desired training while we have him in hand, rather than put our dependence upon advanced instruction which he will probably never receive.

These special intermediate courses are only now coming to be well established in the various schools of this grade throughout the Islands. If our present plans materialize, we shall have within another year more pupils preparing for useful lives in our practical courses than the number enrolled in the general course which fits more particularly for entrance to secondary grades.

#### THE SECONDARY COURSE.

Nothing which has been said above may be taken as minimizing the importance of instruction in high schools. It is these institutions which prepare young men and women for leadership, and nowhere is there greater necessity for well-balanced leaders of the people than in the Philippine Islands. But it is our belief that the ordinary course offered in secondary schools in the United States is not well adapted to the needs of this situation. A revision of the course formerly in effect here has recently been made, its chief features being a reduction in the amount of foreign language and science instruction, an increased emphasis upon written and spoken English, and the introduction of a practical course in local commercial geography and economic conditions in the Philippines.

#### SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

The problem of discipline in the schools of the Philippines is a very simple one. Pupils sometimes misbehave here, as elsewhere, but it has been definitely established that, as a means of correction, suspension for brief periods is an effective remedy in minor cases, and permanent expulsion rids the schools of the nuisances in aggravated cases. The desire to attend school is so general and so pronounced that this sort of discipline is as effectual as any that could possibly be devised.

Two or three school strikes have occurred during the year, but we have assumed an attitude with respect to insubordination of this character which serves the purpose admirably; i. e., when a body of students leave school for the purpose of protesting against alleged abuses, instead of making complaint in the prescribed official manner, they are assumed to have no longer any connection whatever with the public schools, and the officials of the Bureau are under no obligations to treat with them. Strikes were somewhat common in earlier years. They are becoming rare.



## TEXT-BOOKS AND BUREAU PUBLICATIONS.

### NEW TEXT-BOOKS.

The necessity for special Philippine texts was treated at some length in the Tenth Annual Report. Nearly all of the texts now used in the primary and intermediate grades have been prepared especially for this field by men and women who have had personal experience in Philippine schools. During the year two new books have been introduced—one a so-called "Primer of Industry," a much-needed aid to teachers of the youngest pupils just entering school, the other entitled "Industrial Studies and Exercises," a combined language book and industrial manual for advanced primary grades. Supplementary to the adopted texts, the Bureau has found it necessary to issue bulletins from time to time which serve as manuals in special subjects covered inadequately or not at all by the prescribed texts.

### NEW BULLETINS.

The following have either been issued during the year or are now in some stage of preparation:

Bulletin No. 31, "School and Home Gardening," a guide to minor agricultural work in all primary and intermediate schools.

Bulletin No. 32, "Courses in Mechanical and Freehand Drawing," for intermediate and trade schools.

Bulletin No. 33, "Philippine Hats," embodying a thorough treatment of the hat-making industry as now established in the Philippines and as promoted in the public schools.

Bulletin No. 34, "Lacemaking and Embroidery," based upon latest patterns from Europe and America, and containing specific instructions with respect to the introduction of these arts in local schools.

Bulletin No. 35, "Housekeeping and Household Arts," a manual for work with girls in elementary schools of the Philippines, embodying instruction in sewing and cooking and emphasizing the importance of pure air, water, sunshine, cleanliness, industry, active sympathy for the sick and distressed, and proper manners and conduct in every relation in life.

Bulletin No. 36, "Catalogue of the Philippine Normal School."

Bulletins Nos. 37 and 38, "School Buildings and Improvement of School Grounds."

Bulletin No. 39, "Courses in Freehand Drawing for Primary Schools."

Bulletin No. 40, "Athletic Handbook for the Philippine Public Schools," containing regulations as to eligibility and rules for baseball, basketball, volleyball, tennis, and track and field sports.

Bulletin No. 41, "Service Manual of the Bureau of Education," containing historical sketches of the Philippine Government and this Bureau,

statement of organization, service regulations, rules governing financial and property accounts, discussion of the courses of study, and announcement of the official building program.

Bulletin No. 42, "Intermediate English II," notes, lessons, and instructions for an advanced correspondence course.

#### OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Other publications of importance have been issued during the year as follows:

Outline of Revised Courses of Study.

Outline for the Teaching of Manners and Right Conduct.

Civico-educational lectures:

(a) Rights and Duties of Citizens.

(b) Prevention of Disease.

(c) Diseases of Animals.

(d) Housing of the Public Schools.

(e) Rice Culture.

(f) Coconut Beetles.

Some Recipes for Preparing Jams, Jellies, and Preserves from Philippine Fruits.

The Carnival folder, 1911.

The Trade School folder, 1911.

Outline of a Year's Course in Economic Conditions in the Philippines.

The Teachers' Assembly Herald, Volume IV.

#### PROJECTED PUBLICATIONS.

Projected publications, some of which are nearing completion, are—

A Commercial Geography of the Philippines.

Selected Short Poems by Representative American Authors.

Philippine Mats.

Philippine Baskets.

Bamboo and Rattan Work.

Catalogue of the Philippine School of Arts and Trades.

Manual of Elementary Carpentry.

What the Philippine Schools Can Learn from Japan.

Outline for Primary Civics Classes.

#### BUILDINGS AND SITES.

##### GENERAL BUILDING PROGRAM.

The experience of the Bureau of Education with school buildings has been so extensive that this office is now in a position to adopt a very definite policy as regards types of construction, school sites, location of buildings, and care and maintenance of school premises. It has been the aim to provide permanent school buildings which will be hygienic,

and attractive in appearance, affording ample class-room space to meet the needs of the schools, and at a cost not to exceed the very limited funds available for construction purposes. To meet the demand for buildings of this description, it was found necessary to adopt standard plans based upon the unit system of construction which allow additions to be made as necessity may demand without detracting from the appearance or utility of the original structure. Such plans were adopted nearly two years ago, but it became necessary to perfect them in several details, and the revised plans of the Bureau represent the results of a continuous effort to secure school buildings which are adapted to the conditions of the country and which may be erected at a moderate cost without violating important principles of design. These buildings are built of reinforced concrete combined with good construction timber. The plans adopted to date provide for buildings of from one to ten rooms. Steps will be taken to provide plans for a twenty room building within the near future.

#### CONSTRUCTION UNDER ACT NO. 1801.

The million pesos made available under the provisions of Act No. 1801 have been allotted with the exception of a small sum which is being held for deserving projects where the work has been undertaken without having sufficient funds to complete the construction. This Act will make it possible for towns and barrios throughout the Islands to secure nearly three hundred buildings for the primary schools. Although the Act was passed nearly four years ago, very little was accomplished during the first three years, due largely to the fact that sites for the proposed buildings had to be surveyed and registered in the Land Court before construction could be authorized. The task of instructing municipal officials has been conducted under the supervision of the representatives of this Bureau in the field, with the result that there is a rather good understanding as to the conditions necessary to make a school site acceptable, and the funds appropriated have been widely distributed throughout the provinces, as is indicated by the maps accompanying this report.

#### CONSTRUCTION UNDER OTHER ACTS.

In previous years, funds for the construction of intermediate, secondary, and industrial schools have been provided by Acts Nos. 1275, 1580, and 1688. These funds are now all allotted and the construction work made possible under these Acts is nearly completed.

It was found that funds provided in the Acts above mentioned were inadequate for the construction of necessary buildings for central schools, particularly the primary schools, in the larger towns and provincial capitals. To meet the needs in these places, ₱100,000 was appropriated by Act No. 1954, and an equal sum for the same purpose by Act No. 1988. With these funds, several large buildings have been authorized

for construction. It is proposed to allot the balance for the erection of substantial and commodious central schools in provincial capitals which are able to meet the requirements. Act No. 2029 provides an additional million pesos under conditions almost identical with those of Act No. 1801.

The new buildings for the Philippine Normal School and the Philippine School of Arts and Trades are referred to elsewhere in this report.

#### DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

While the Bureau has been able to do far more in construction work during the past year than heretofore, there have been very serious and costly delays due largely to the fact that it has been found impossible to secure an adequate supply of lumber. In many cases, the Bureau of Public Works has organized its force of laborers to construct school buildings only to find that the necessary supplies could not be delivered. In other instances, when the buildings have been partly finished, it has been found that materials were lacking for their completion. This has greatly increased the cost of construction, has caused much inconvenience to the school authorities, and in many provinces, very grave dissatisfaction on the part of the people and local officials. The building program of this Bureau has been seriously interrupted, and unless the filling of requisitions for material for construction purposes is expedited, the benefits anticipated from the Gabaldon Law can not be fully realized. In many sections the people have become discouraged, and they hesitate to take steps for the provision of money for other buildings until those in process of construction are completed.

#### SCHOOL SITES.

The campaign for better school facilities includes the selection of adequate sites for the proposed buildings. It is believed that central barrio schools should be provided with sites of at least 10,000 square meters and that outlying barrios should have sites of 5,000 square meters, and these standards are being observed in this office in passing upon construction projects. It is believed that such a requirement is necessary if provision is to be made for future increase in attendance, for industrial buildings, for gardening, and for athletics. The present policy under which a large number of very excellent school sites have been secured will be adhered to except under most unusual conditions.

#### TEMPORARY BUILDINGS.

While the Bureau has been bending its energies to the securing of good permanent buildings, we are aware that for some time to come a

majority of the schools must be accommodated in temporary structures. The attitude of this Office upon the matter is indicated in a circular of instructions recently issued to division superintendents as follows:

While division superintendents have generally been active in the matter of securing suitable permanent school buildings for their respective divisions, not enough attention has been given to the proper housing of schools in towns and barrios where funds are lacking for the construction of permanent buildings. In many cases, schools are kept in mere sheds with dirt floors, sometimes in ermitas which are still used for religious purposes, often in houses occupied by private families, and in other buildings entirely unsuitable for school purposes.

This office can not approve the permanent continuance of schools in such unsatisfactory buildings. The poorest school building that should be occupied is, in the opinion of this office, one made entirely of light materials, having four walls, a tight roof, a firm floor of bamboo or other light material, with sufficient floor space to accommodate the number of pupils in attendance, and allowing sufficient light and air to enter. Buildings with dirt floors should not continue to be occupied. Those with cement floors in which the cement has begun to pulverize are even more objectionable. Ermitas used for religious and school purposes are also undesirable. There is no objection to the use of private houses which are not occupied, but private houses which are occupied by families should not be used for school purposes. Generally speaking, the use of municipal buildings which are also occupied for offices or quarters for the police, is not to be encouraged.

It is believed that, in view of the precarious state of municipal finances in most of the towns in the Philippines, the burden of furnishing temporary houses for school purposes should fall on the people of the barrios. They will be able in most cases to construct such buildings of temporary light materials with little inconvenience to themselves. They should be encouraged wherever possible to use harigues of good material so that the building, with necessary repairs from time to time, will last a period of years or until permanent buildings can be substituted for them. Steps should be taken as soon as practicable to remedy the situation in barrios that already have schools which are not suitably housed. Barrios applying for the establishment of new schools should be compelled to furnish suitable school houses before a teacher and supplies are furnished. Wherever it is felt that the payment of rent is absolutely necessary, a formal contract should be secured from the owner of the rented property.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOL GROUNDS.

Much attention has been given during the past year to the proper maintenance of school buildings and school grounds, and while conditions still fall short of the ideal, it is believed that substantial improvement has been made. Superintendents and teachers have been advised that it is required of every school that the premises shall be made and kept clean and attractive. Very special attention is to be given during the coming year to the general enforcement of the published regulations with respect to improvement of school grounds.

## INSULAR SCHOOLS.

## PHILIPPINE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Philippine Normal School has continued its development during the past school year along the lines upon which it was reorganized in 1909. It has come into close touch with provincial conditions, and has adopted very effective means for the preparation of young men and women for teaching under the conditions which prevail generally throughout the Islands. The industrial classes of the Normal School are of very great assistance to the administration of the Bureau in solving the problem of standardization of industrial instruction. The new concrete building, costing with its equipment and improvement of grounds approximately ₱449,000, is now in process of construction on Taft Avenue, and will presumably be ready for occupancy at the opening of schools in June 1912.

The Normal School dormitory has accommodated 200 girls, coming, as in former years, from nearly every province in the Archipelago. A new building for the dormitory is projected, this also to be a reinforced concrete structure, and to be located on Taft Avenue.

It is very encouraging to note that, whereas the number of graduates prepared to take up teaching work was in former years very small, the class of 1911 numbered 55. The class of 1912 will be still larger.

## PHILIPPINE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND TRADES.

The Philippine School of Arts and Trades has outgrown the temporary quarters which it has occupied during the past four years on Calle Arroceros. A memorandum prepared by this Office last December for use of the Secretary of Public Instruction in presenting to the Philippine Legislature the need for appropriation of ₱400,000 for the construction of new buildings for this school contained the following statement:

It is imperative that steps be taken at once to provide for the construction of new and ample buildings to be completed not later than the above date. An excellent site in the heart of the city consisting of 33,540 square meters of land facing Calle San Marcelino and the new Calle Ayala has been set aside for this institution; tentative plans for the construction of the required buildings have been prepared; and it now remains to secure an appropriation with which to effect the reestablishment of this important institution. The sum of ₱400,000 is needed for this purpose.

It is desired to considerably enlarge the scope of the present Philippine School of Arts and Trades. The new institution should have the following departments:

Academic department: Offering practical instruction in the essential subjects of the intermediate and secondary courses.

Drawing department: Freehand drawing; mechanical drawing.

Woodworking department: Bench woodwork; machine woodwork; furniture finishing.

Ironworking department: Bench ironwork; machine ironwork; blacksmithing.

Carriage building and wheelwrighting department.

Automobile department: Giving instruction in the operation and repair of automobiles and explosive engines.

Ceramics department: Pottery, glass, and porcelain manufacture.

Textile department: With special attention to the design and manufacture of fabrics from Philippine materials.

Carving and modelling department.

Minor industries department: Construction of furniture from bamboo and rattan; hat-making from Philippine materials on models acceptable in Europe and America; mat and basket weaving; manufacture of other articles from local materials for home use and ornamentation.

Other departments may be established as the occasion arises for the introduction of instruction in special subjects in line with the industrial development of the country.

The Bureau of Education is pressing the development of manual training throughout all the schools within its jurisdiction. Trade and manual training schools are being established at the provincial capitals, and industrial work of varied character is being introduced into all primary and intermediate schools. It is desired to make the Philippine School of Arts and Trades the active center of the system of industrial instruction for the Islands. Each department will serve as a model for all schools undertaking similar work throughout the provinces. Furthermore, in this center Filipino instructors must be prepared in the various lines to go out into the field as specialists to introduce and develop in their respective towns the work in which they attain proficiency. That is, the Trade School in Manila is to be the central normal industrial school of the Philippines.

The training of the hand as a necessary complement to the training of the mind, has been recognized and advocated by Pestalozzi, Froebel, Herbart, Locke, Rousseau, Spencer, and many others of the world's greatest educators. Germany, Switzerland, and other progressive nations of Europe have for some years been laying much emphasis upon industrial instruction. Throughout the United States, the necessity for the introduction of such work into the public schools is coming to be recognized, and a decisive change in school methods is resulting. The well-known desire of the Filipino people to keep abreast of the times will commend to their favorable consideration the promotion of manual training as an essential feature of educational work in the Philippines.

If the present program is zealously pursued here, it is perhaps not going too far to venture the assertion that within two or three years from this date, no state or national government will have in practical operation a system of industrial instruction more consistent than that of the Philippines in its sequence through the various grades, or more closely adapted to the material conditions and requirements of the country. The construction of a new plant for the Philippine School of Arts and Trades as now advocated will go far toward the accomplishment of this end. In fact, the appropriation of funds for the erection of new buildings for this school is considered absolutely necessary in the prosecution of the present educational program of the government.

The sum of ₱500,000 was appropriated by the Legislature for the construction of Insular school buildings in the city of Manila. The Governor-General allotted ₱275,000 of this sum to the new dormitory. The remaining ₱225,000 is inadequate for the construction of the necessary Trade School plant. Another petition will therefore be pre-

pared for presentation to the next Legislature asking for further appropriation in the sum of ₱175,000 to complete the amount originally requested.

#### PENSIONADOS IN INSULAR SCHOOLS.

Acts Nos. 2048 and 2049 make provision for the appointment of 230 pensionados who are assigned to the two Insular schools named above and to the College of Agriculture at Los Baños. Most of these young men and women remain in school on pension one year only, though in special cases they are permitted to continue for two or even three years in order to complete a course. This pensionado system is a most valuable agency to the end of bringing the Filipino teaching force up to the desired standard of academic and industrial attainments. The pensionados return to their home provinces after a period of study in Manila prepared to give instruction to their pupils and to their fellow teachers in special industrial lines such as gardening, lacemaking, embroidery and weaving, and in this way they assist in passing on to remote districts approved educational ideas and methods.

#### PHILIPPINE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

The Philippine School of Commerce is growing. This institution, in spite of efficient management, has never been able to graduate a class or even bring one up to the fourth year of its course—this by reason of the fact that pupils are in such great demand for office work in the Government Bureaus and in business houses that to remain in school until their courses are completed seems to them too great a financial sacrifice.

#### SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND BLIND.

The School for Deaf and Blind has done excellent work with 31 pupils gathered from Manila and from several provincial districts.

#### NON-CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

Act of the Philippine Commission No. 1992 appropriated ₱215,000 for the support of schools in the non-Christian provinces for 1911. Act No. 1994, by the same body, provided ₱30,000 for construction of school buildings in those areas. Educational interests in the non-Christian provinces—viz, Mountain, Nueva Vizcaya, and Agusan—have been advanced during the past year. The educational organization in the Mountain Province is improved over that of former years. The Baguio Boys' School, the Bua Girls' School, and the Cabayan Girls' School are doing excellent work. These institutions are now taken as types which may be duplicated at other centers. Emphasis is to be placed in the future upon



the development of strong central schools rather than the increase in the number of schools in outlying districts. The latter have, in many cases, been taught by inferior teachers. Definite steps have been taken toward discarding incompetent instructors and securing from adjoining lowland provinces young men of better attainments, and better prospects for success. In Nueva Vizcaya, as for some years past, the work has proceeded satisfactorily at a minimum of expense. In the subprovince of Bukidnon, somewhat remarkable results have been secured, as stated elsewhere in this report, in industrial lines, particularly in minor agriculture.

Substantial buildings have been in process of erection or preparation for construction during the year at Quiangan, Bontoc, Tagudin, Baguio, Cervantes, Butuan and Mailag.

With reference to what has been done with non-Christian schools in Christian provinces, reference is made to a table in the Appendix of this report.

#### FILIPINO STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Act No. 854 of the Philippine Commission, passed August 26, 1903, embodied legislation providing for the appointment of so-called "pensionados" for study in the United States. This Act was later amended by Acts Nos. 1133 and 1774. Under the provisions of this legislation, appointments have been made by the Governor-General as follows, by calendar years:

1903 .....	102
1904 .....	43
1905 .....	39
1906 .....	7
1907 .....	5
1908 .....	8
1909 .....	2
1910 .....	2
1911 .....	1

These figures indicate that a total of 209 pensionados have been appointed to this date. The number actually in residence in the United States at the end of each fiscal year was:

1904 .....	100
1905 .....	141
1906 .....	175
1907 .....	183
1908 .....	77
1909 .....	47
1910 .....	25
1911 .....	16

The expenditures for the support and travel expense of these students, including cost of supervision, have been as follows by fiscal years:

June 30, 1904, approximately .....	₱96,000.00
June 30, 1905, approximately .....	122,000.00
June 30, 1906, approximately .....	153,000.00
June 30, 1907 .....	184,583.52
June 30, 1908 .....	204,747.03
June 30, 1909 .....	94,536.86
June 30, 1910 .....	72,333.54
June 30, 1911 .....	33,700.00

It will be noted that approximate figures are indicated for the fiscal years 1904, 1905, and 1906. The accounts of the Bureau of Education for these years are in such condition that it is not possible to definitely segregate from the general expenses of the Bureau the amounts expended for pensionados.

Commenting upon the service of returned Government students, it may be said that on the whole it has been satisfactory; but the movement has not been distinctly successful and its continuance is not recommended, except with a change of policy. The Governor-General may appoint pensionados either, first, as a result of examination conducted by the Bureau of Education, or second, without examination, selections being made in any manner desired. The pensionados first appointed had slight knowledge of English, and most of them had not had much education in Spanish schools. Those appointed as a result of competitive examination were for the most part bright and serious-minded students; some of those appointed without examination were also superior in character, but inasmuch as such selections were through political preference, a number of unfortunate appointments were made. On the whole, the first pensionados were far from being prepared for college work when they went to the States. Upon their return, it was evident that a large percentage of them had failed to secure any great amount of real education. In too many cases they had been treated with overleniency by their instructors, and had been promoted without actually doing the required work of their classes, so being given a false idea of school requirements in the United States.

However, considering all conditions, it is believed that the results of the pensionado movement even in the early years were more satisfactory than could have been expected. Later appointees were chosen with greater care, and were of course better prepared for advanced study when appointed. Some of these young men have made extraordinary records and are coming back qualified to render valuable service to the Government and to their people.

The requirement for appointment during the past two or three years has been completion of the high school course. If the pensionado system

is to be continued, it is believed that a higher requirement should be prescribed. For the present, completion of two years beyond the high school course would probably be sufficient. Under such an arrangement, the pensionados, when appointed, would in every case have a good educational basis upon which to build, would be well drilled in habits of study, and would be prepared for training as specialists in American colleges.

### ATHLETICS.

In former years the schools have served to extend general athletics, and particularly baseball, throughout the Islands, and to stimulate popular interest in sports; but the last year has witnessed a far more comprehensive, organized movement toward placing them upon a uniform basis in all sections.

Baseball was learned from soldiers in the early days of the American administration, and was at first confined chiefly to the larger towns. More recently, however, fostered by the schools, this sport together with general athletics has spread throughout the entire Archipelago, reaching the most isolated barrios. A traveler through the provinces finds the national American game played in the vacant lot next every barrio school, and it loses not one whit in the strength of its appeal to boy nature by its transfer from the American atmosphere half way around the world to the Orient tropics. Interprovincial meets bring together not only the strength, skill, and fleetness of the competing teams, but attract their friends, old and young, from all near-by villages and from adjacent provinces. Not uncommonly thousands of people—literally, the whole population—for miles around, with many visitors from more distant towns, stream in to see the games. They are not onlookers merely; the reserve which is said to characterize some Oriental peoples is not in evidence on such occasions. Every spectator has come to see his own team win, and he throws as much fire into his demonstration of partisanship as any rooter at a college meet in America.

What this means to the youth of the country can be appreciated by comparing the pastimes of to-day with those of a decade ago in the Philippines. The appeal of baseball is now more urgent than that of the cockpit, and the latter institution, though ancient, must give way to the newer and cleaner sport wherever they come into competition.

This new spirit of athletic interest has swept in upon the boys and girls with a force that is actually revolutionary, and with it come new standards, new ideals of conduct, and what is more important, new ideals of character. The boy who has even for a season or two experienced the stirring discipline of public censure and public applause in hard athletic battles, has learned lessons which will remain with him longer than any maxim learned from books.

As indicating the present distribution of baseball throughout the Islands, attention is invited to the recent competition inaugurated as a result of the offer by the Governor-General of a complete basketball outfit for the winning team in a series of baseball games arranged in each division. In this contest 1,201 games were played by 482 competing teams; the names of the winners have already been made public and the outfits have been delivered. During the past year, the province of Occidental Negros had 110 organized school baseball teams; approximately 1,200 boys played the game regularly on these teams, and as many more in that province were engaged in the sport in a less systematic way. This is typical of a condition which exists in several other provinces.

The Manila Interscholastic Athletic Association is a well-established organization. Interprovincial associations have been organized as administrative bodies for conducting interprovincial meets at several geographical centers throughout the Archipelago; among these are the Bicol, Inter-Visayan, Central Luzon, and Ilocano associations. The winning teams in the meets conducted by these various associations came together in Manila in February, 1911, for the Carnival games. Ten baseball teams competed in these contests; 260 Filipino athletes took part in baseball, track, and field athletics; and several creditable records were made—5 feet  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in the high jump, 9 feet 8 inches in the pole vault,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  seconds in the 50-yard dash, and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  seconds in the 100-yard dash. It has been pointed out that such records as these would have won intercollegiate athletic meets in the United States a few decades ago.

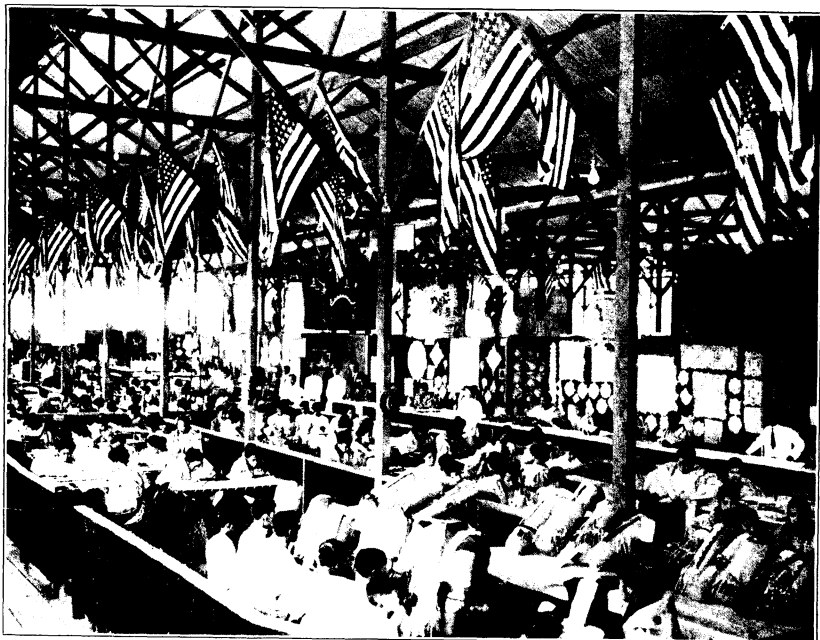
A departure from former precedents in the Philippines appears in the development of basketball as a sport for girls. During the past year this game has received some attention in several school divisions. From the beginning the experiment has had satisfactory results. The girls have entered into the contests with much enthusiasm. A certain conservative element in the population looks with some disapproval upon the introduction of this sport, but the game may now be considered as well established.

For some months past, the problem of putting general athletics upon a more definite footing as a feature of the educational program has had official consideration. It is deemed necessary to provide uniform rules and regulations as to eligibility and as to the units which shall take part in general athletic meets, and rules must also be prescribed governing these contests. As an initial and necessary step in this direction, the Bureau has undertaken the preparation of an athletic handbook for the Philippine public schools, which will be issued as a bulletin of this office.

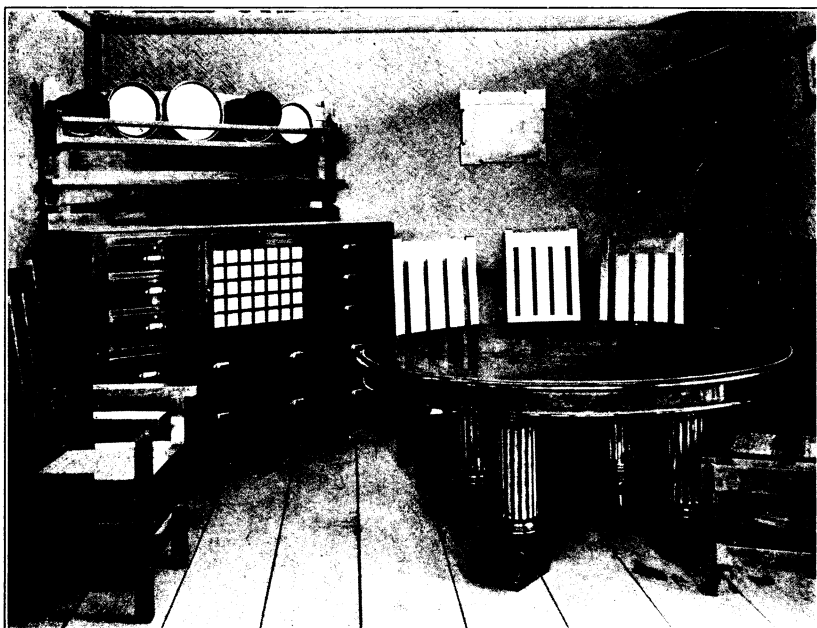
- This handbook will contain suggestive constitutions for interprovincial, provincial, district, and school athletic organizations; will embody rules for baseball, basketball, volleyball, tennis, and field sports; and will contain other official instructions and information in connection with the conduct of such school activities.



A MAIN AISLE IN THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION BUILDING, CARNIVAL, 1911.



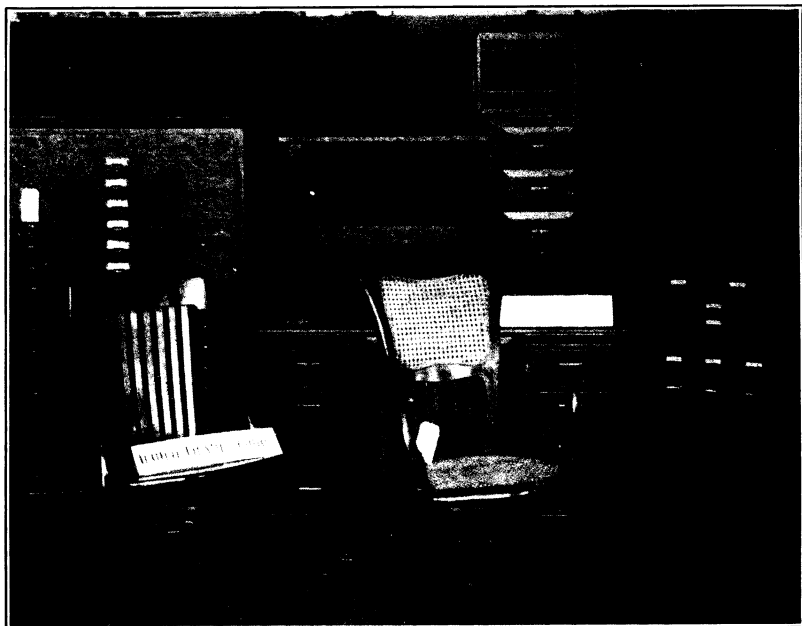
A WORKING EXHIBIT OF THE MANILA CITY SCHOOLS AT THE CARNIVAL, LACE MAKING AND EMBROIDERY.



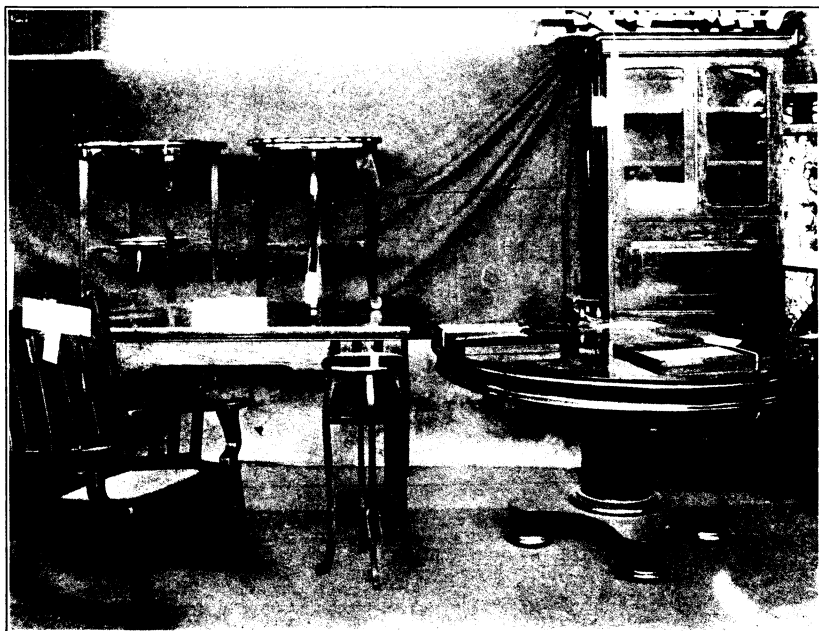
DINING ROOM SET IN RED NARRA, MADE AT THE PHILIPPINE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND TRADES.



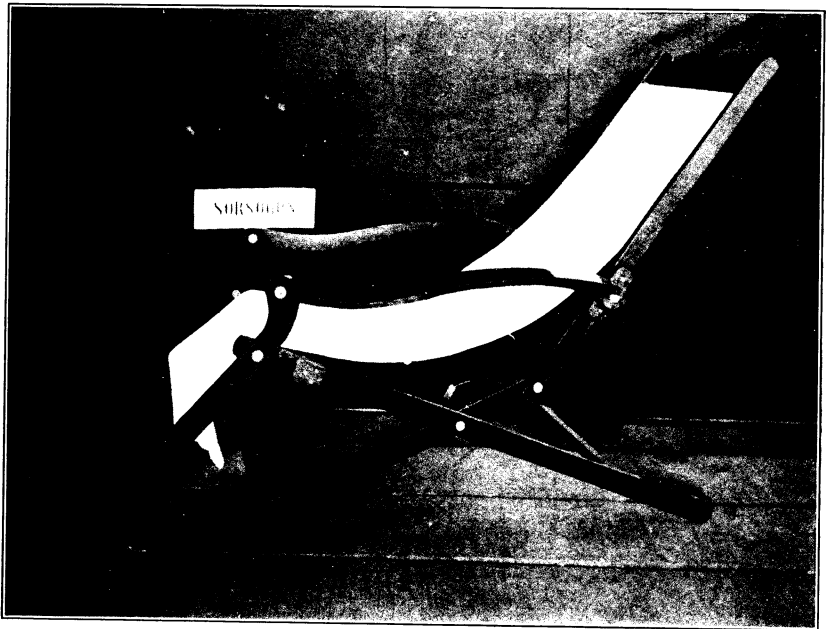
HOUSE FURNITURE IN NARRA, MANUFACTURED AT THE ILOILO TRADE SCHOOL.



OFFICE FURNITURE IN PHILIPPINE HARDWOOD, MANUFACTURED AT THE ILOILO TRADE SCHOOL.



FURNITURE MADE AT THE PROVINCIAL TRADE SCHOOL, BACOLOR, PAMPANGA.



THE SORSOGON SIESTA CHAIR, MADE AT THE PROVINCIAL TRADE SCHOOL, SORSOGON.

This chair was sold in large numbers at the 1911 Carnival.



ARTICLES MADE IN THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE NORMAL SCHOOL, EXHIBITED AT THE 1911 CARNIVAL.



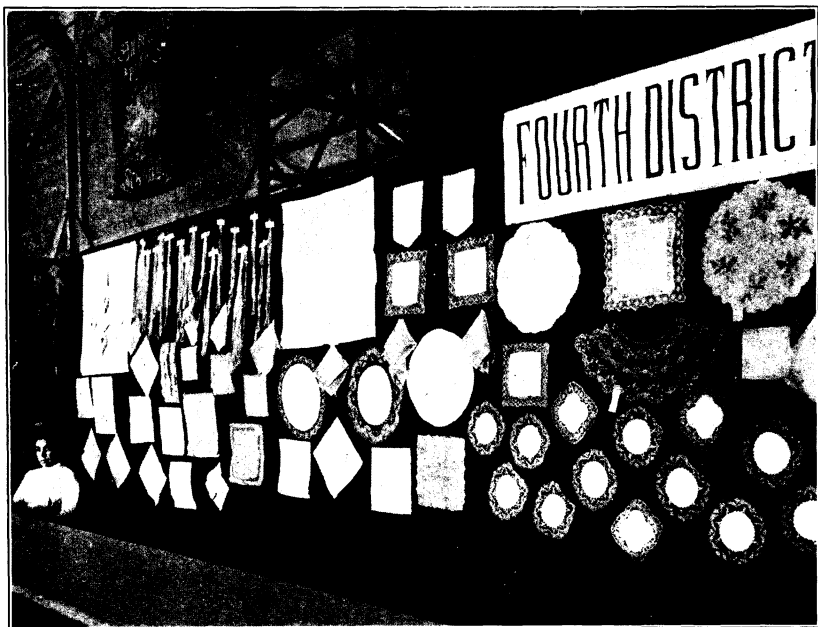


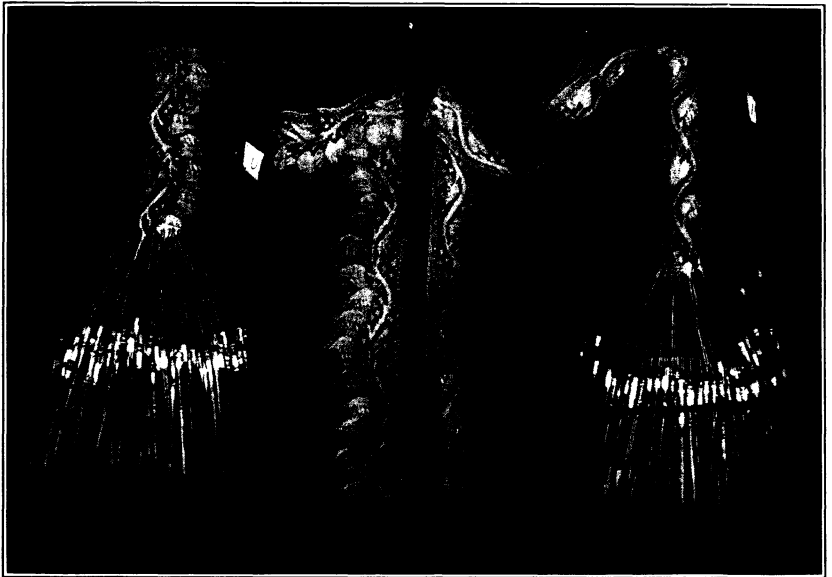
EXHIBIT OF LACE AND EMBROIDERY FROM THE MANILA PRIMARY SCHOOLS.



A CLASS IN EMBROIDERY, SAMPALOC PRIMARY SCHOOL, MANILA.

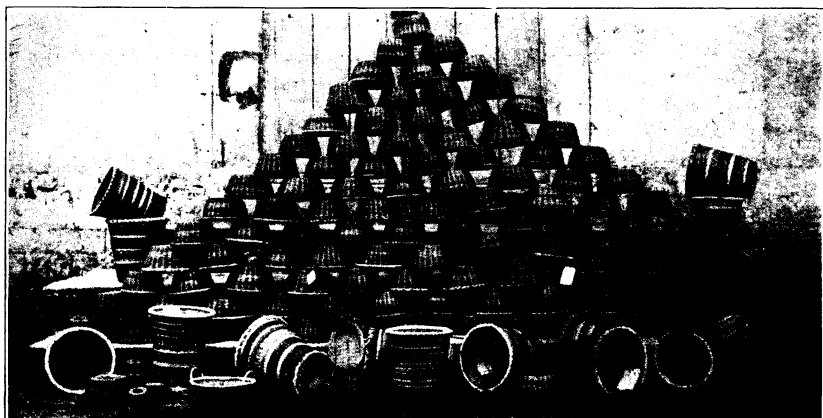


MAKING PILLOW LACE, SAMPALOC PRIMARY SCHOOL, MANILA.

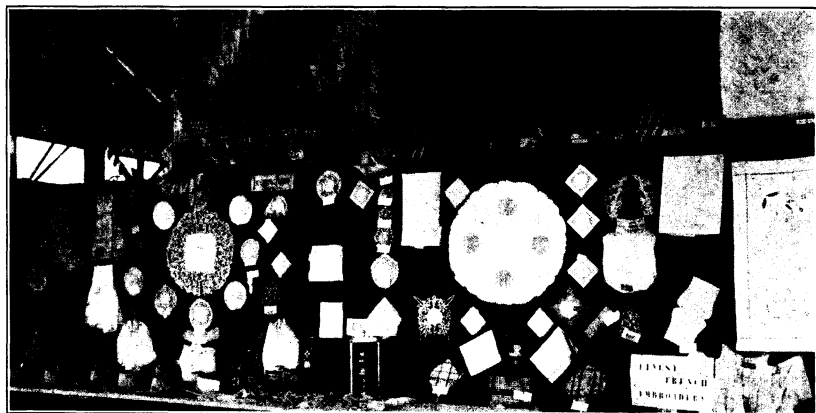


DETAIL OF AN EXCELLENT DESIGN IN PILLOW LACE AND INSERTION, MADE IN THE  
MANILA PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

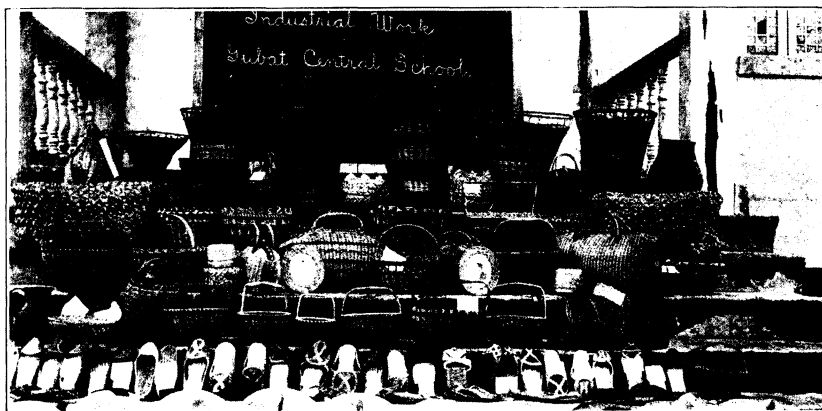
This lace cannot be made by machine.



BASKETS MADE BY A CLASS OF TEACHERS AT THE TAGBILARAN SUMMER NORMAL INSTITUTE.



EMBROIDERY MADE IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF MANILA, EXHIBITED AT THE 1911 CARNIVAL.



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCT OF THE GUBAT CENTRAL SCHOOL, SORSOGON.



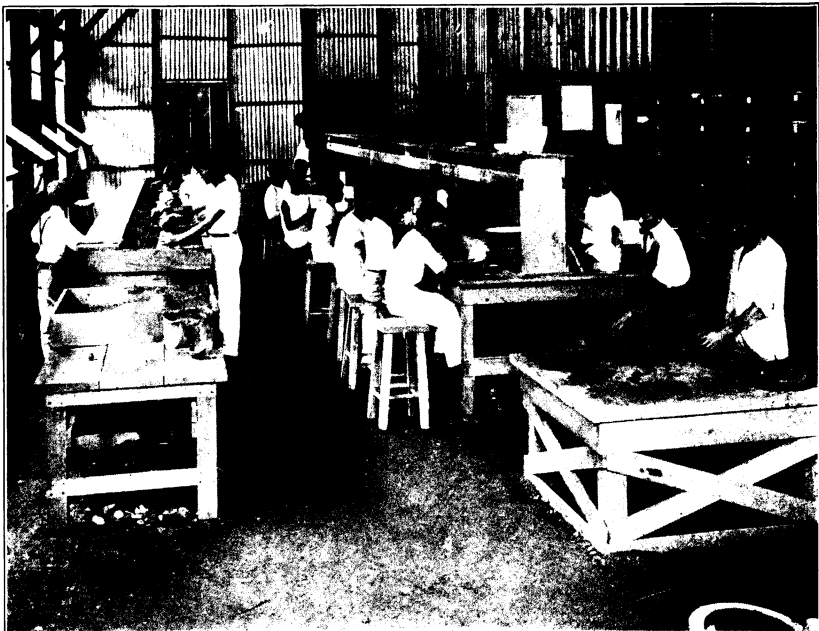
A CLASS OF PUPILS AT WORK IN THE SCHOOL GARDEN AT SAN MIGUEL, BULACAN.



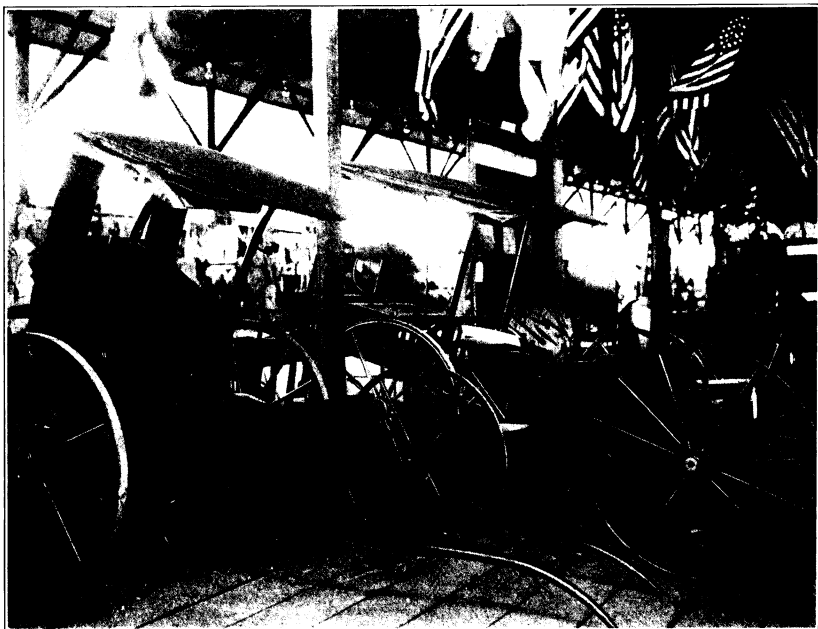
MACHINERY ROOM, SORSOGON PROVINCIAL TRADE SCHOOL.



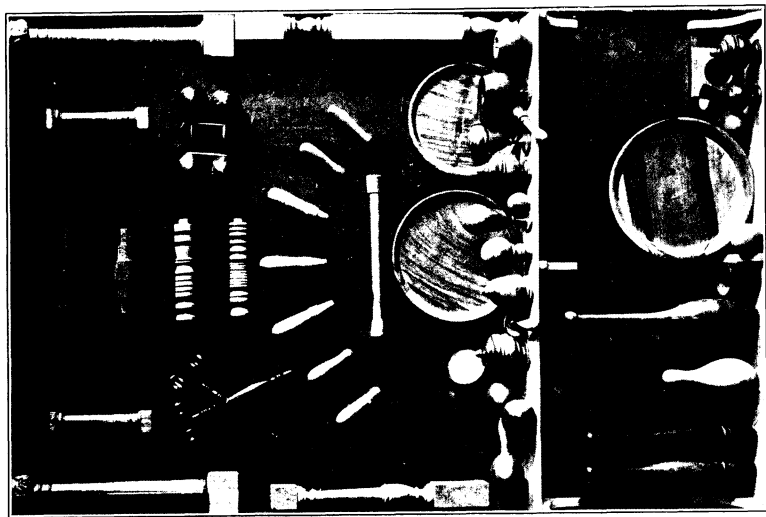
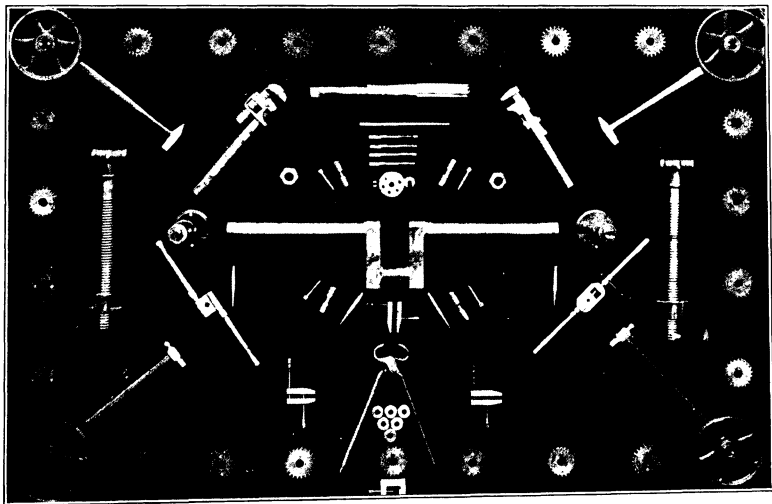
TEACHERS' CLASS IN DOMESTIC SCIENCE, CEBU NORMAL INSTITUTE.



A CLASS IN CERAMICS, PHILIPPINE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND TRADES, MANILA.



PRODUCT OF THE WHEELWRIGHTING DEPARTMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND TRADES.



PRODUCTS OF THE WOODWORKING AND MACHINE WORKING DEPARTMENTS, PHILIPPINE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND TRADES, MANILA.

PLATE XVIII.

## TEACHERS' VACATION ASSEMBLIES.

### FOURTH TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY AT BAGUIO.

The fourth session of the annual Vacation Assembly for teachers was held at Baguio from April 17 to May 21, 1911. The camp and mess hall were open for the accommodation of teachers from April 10 to June 5. During the session, 229 superintendents, teachers, and employees connected with the Bureau enjoyed the benefits of the camp, while 54 others, including families of employees and a few outsiders, were in attendance. Included in the total were 17 Filipino teachers. Every school division, including the city of Manila, the Philippine School of Arts and Trades, and the Philippine Normal School, was represented at the assembly. Instruction was offered in Spanish and minor industries, and courses of University Extension lectures were given by Dr. Francis W. Shepardson and Dr. John Paul Goode, of the University of Chicago. The subjects of the lectures by Doctor Shepardson were of a historical and political nature, while those of Doctor Goode were on industrial, commercial, and geographical problems. These lectures were so highly appreciated by, and were of such undoubted benefit to the teaching force that it is evident that lectures by prominent educators from the States should become a permanent feature of the Teachers' Assembly.

The conferences of supervising teachers, high school principals and teachers, and industrial instructors, as in the preceding year, occupied an important place in the assembly program. The discussions were largely of an informal nature, and opportunity was given for the freest possible expression of opinion on school problems by the teachers. It has been found that these conferences have been conducive to a thorough understanding between the directing force of the Bureau and the men in the field. The discussions aided the Director in the determination of various questions pertaining to courses of instruction and policy of the Bureau. The following program of the topics discussed will give some idea of the wide range of the discussions:

#### I. Principals and teachers of high and intermediate schools, April 24 to 29.

1. Course of study.
2. What our graduates are doing.
3. Relation of high schools to the University.
4. High-school societies.
5. Moral training.
6. Teaching of English.
7. Specialization of intermediate work into various courses.
8. School libraries.

#### II. Supervising teachers, May 1 to 6.

1. School buildings.
  - (a) Procedure under present building Acts.
  - (b) Standard plans of the Bureau.
  - (c) Care of school buildings and grounds.

## II. Supervising teachers, May 1 to 6—Continued.

2. Expense accounts, leave privileges of teachers, etc.
3. Care, issue, and sale of property and proper accounting for same.
4. The supervising teacher's office.
  - (a) Equipment of office and storeroom.
  - (b) School records.
  - (c) Regular and special reports.
  - (d) Correspondence.
5. Nature of the duties of supervising teachers.
  - (a) As organizer.
  - (b) As executive.
  - (c) As teacher.
  - (d) Relations with the community and attitude toward the Government as a whole.
6. Lesson outlines and plans.
7. Athletics and physical training.
8. Discipline.
9. Literary and village improvement societies.
10. School libraries.
11. Instruction in manners and morals, etc.
12. The Postal Savings Bank.
13. Promotions and failures.
14. Teachers' classes and correspondence courses.
15. Normal institutes.
16. School statistics, records, and reports.
17. How may our English instruction be improved?

## III. Industrial teachers, May 8 to 13.

1. Primary industrial work.
  - (a) Systematized busy work.
  - (b) Woodworking.
  - (c) Minor native industries.
  - (d) Gardening.
  - (e) Domestic science; school kitchens.
  - (f) Sewing, lace making, and embroidery.
  - (g) Accounting for funds expended and received in connection with industrial work in municipal schools.
2. Intermediate industrial work.
  - (a) Wood and iron working.
  - (b) Domestic science—cooking, nursing, sewing, food for infants, care of the sick, school kitchens.
  - (c) Agriculture.
  - (d) Native industries.
  - (e) Silk culture.
  - (f) Fruit raising.
  - (g) Poultry raising.
  - (h) Sale of products, accounting system, payment of pupils.
3. Trade and manual training classes.

The camp at Baguio was greatly improved during the year. A large and conveniently arranged mess hall, which served also as a place of meeting for teachers, was erected, the grounds were terraced, paths and roads constructed, and the athletic field leveled and graded.



## VACATION ASSEMBLIES AT MANILA AND PROVINCIAL CAPITALS.

As has been customary for some years past, a vacation assembly for Filipino teachers was held at the Philippine Normal School from April 17 to May 12, while classes were held at the Philippine School of Arts and Trades from April 17 to May 27. At the Philippine Normal School, 913 students were enrolled, representing 36 school divisions. The classes at the Philippine School of Arts and Trades were attended by 163 students, representing 29 school divisions. Various excursions to places of interest were arranged as heretofore for the students in attendance at both schools; the program was carried out much more extensively than in previous years and included the principal places of interest in the city of Manila. Lectures were also given by men prominent in business and Government circles. A large Normal Institute was also held at Cebu for the teachers of the southern provinces. Provincial institutes were held in Nueva Ecija, Zambales, Camarines, and Bohol, in all of which there was a large enrollment.

## SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE SCHOOL YEAR 1910-11.

### ARBOR DAY.

The observance of Arbor Day is an important annual event in the Bureau. All school divisions observe the day, and in many provinces the planting of trees and shrubs is begun some weeks before the date set for the celebration and is continued beyond it. It has been found that, in cases where the division superintendent throws some enthusiasm into its observance, remarkable results are secured. During the past school year no less than 600,000 trees were planted by the children of the public schools under the direction of their teachers. Very many of these died for want of proper attention, but at the close of the year, some months after the planting, more than 300,000 trees are reported as being alive and in good condition. The æsthetic and economic benefits accruing to the people of these Islands as a result of the tree planting of a single year can not be easily estimated.

### POSTAL SAVINGS BANK CONTEST.

On October 19, 1910, it was stated in a circular from this office that the Governor-General had announced that certain Americans interested in the welfare of the Filipinos had given a sum of money in commemoration of the visit of the Secretary of War, which would be distributed as prizes to encourage savings among school children and teachers. Teachers were instructed to advertise to all pupils the purposes of the Postal Savings Bank, and to inform them of the conditions of this com-

petition. One of the requirements was that only money earned by the depositors during the period of this competition should be counted in the award of prizes. The contest closed on March 31, 1911. Results were secured in 34 school divisions. The total number of depositors, including Filipino teachers and pupils, was 13,728; the total amount of deposits was ₱33,585.02. The period of the competition was so brief that it is unlikely that lasting habits of saving were formed by many of the competitors, but it is certain that every one of the more than thirteen thousand depositors, and a very much larger number of their friends and relatives, are familiarized with the purposes of the savings bank and the manner of making deposits therein. Moreover, insistence on the part of the large corps of teachers and superintendents upon the value of thrift must have a permanent result even greater than would be indicated by the large figures quoted above.

### INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION.

#### MEANS EMPLOYED TO STANDARDIZE THIS INSTRUCTION.

Under the discussion of courses of instruction in this report, something has been said of the scope and purpose of industrial instruction as now incorporated in the educational program of this Bureau. The chief problem of the year in this connection has been to standardize the various lines of industrial work throughout the Archipelago. Certain teachers and schools have achieved marked success in special lines of work: Manila has set a high standard in embroidery; Albay has made baskets which are unsurpassed; Union has developed a system of school and home gardening throughout the province; Iloilo has perfected a commercial accounting system in the trade school; the Philippine School of Arts and Trades has produced articles of furniture which are models in construction and finish; and Pampanga has made a real success of the manufacture of jellies and preserves from Philippine fruits. The chief problem of this office has been to become familiar with what has been done in each special line, to compile information and instructions with respect to the industrial processes involved, and to pass this information on to every school division in such a manner as to secure prompt and effective adoption of the accepted standards throughout the field. To this end the following means have been employed:

1. Official circulars have been prepared in the General Office and sent out to superintendents and teachers for their information and guidance. These contain, in many cases, definite suggestions and instructions with respect to administration and methods. For example, circular of this office No. 123, series of 1910, prescribes, coördinate with similar instructions from the Insular Auditor, regulations on "Accounting for funds and property in provincial trade schools and manual training schools."

2. A considerable number of publications have been issued during the past year which have to do with specific phases of industrial education. In this connection see the section of this report under the caption "Publications." In the near future an industrial magazine will be established to be known as "The Philippine Craftsman."

3. Insular industrial inspectors and supervisors have been designated whose business it is to visit the various provinces and municipalities under the direction of this office and, through consultation with superintendents and teachers, assist them in bringing their work up to the prescribed standards. One such inspector concerns himself solely with the organization and instruction of trade and manual training schools; another is engaged upon similar work and supervises also primary industrial instruction; a third is inspector of school gardens and grounds; a fourth is engaged in setting before our personnel, by means of provincial visits, the highest standards yet developed by the Bureau in needlework and basketry, and, through expert knowledge of economic fibers of the Philippines, is putting the teachers into touch with the wealth of fiber materials to be found in their various districts; still another supervisor is employed with assistants in instructing provincial teachers in the detail of certain minor school industries; a sixth inspector is employed in repairing and resetting trade school machinery at provincial capitals, and in examining, checking, and reporting upon the condition of industrial tools and equipment.

4. Provincial industrial supervisors have been appointed in many provinces as assistants to the division superintendents in extending primary industrial work throughout their respective divisions and bringing its various lines up to approved standard.

5. Industrial exhibitions have been held, chief among them being the Carnival exhibit of 1911. This Bureau occupied the largest and most attractive building on the Carnival grounds, with 16,000 square feet of floor space; 10,000 articles were exhibited from every province in the Islands; sales and orders amounted to over ₱11,000. Superintendents and industrial teachers attending this exhibit were enabled to compare the product of their own schools with that of others, and so acquire information on the basis of which they might direct their work more effectively in the future.

6. Conferences of industrial and supervising teachers have been held in Manila in connection with the Carnival and at the Vacation Assembly at Baguio. All phases of the industrial problem were discussed by them at length.

7. A pensionado system is in effect by which more than two hundred young men and women come in from their provincial towns for instruction in Insular schools. Each of these receives training in at least one line of industrial work.

8. The courses of the Normal School and Trade School are so framed that the regular students of these institutions are definitely prepared to go out to the field, upon completion of their work, and serve the Bureau in a very effective way in the promotion of the industrial program.

#### SOME RESULTS SHOWING EFFECTIVE WORK.

In stating that the system of industrial instruction is securing results, it may be understood that reference is made to the increasing familiarity of the pupils of the public schools with the industrial processes to which they have been introduced and increasing efficiency in performing the prescribed exercises. The purpose of the instruction is, of course, primarily to give the pupil a certain training in mind and character and enable him to acquire a measure of skill in manual exercises. But, though this training of the child is the object and purpose of the instruction, the clearest evidence that tangible results are being secured lies in the product of the pupils' hands. So in speaking of results of industrial instruction, we shall refer to particular things that have been done by the pupils, and specific instances are noted as illustrating what is being generally accomplished.

School boys in a hundred towns of the Philippines are wearing hats made by themselves. The hat exports from the Philippine Islands increased from 621,475 in the fiscal year 1910 to 1,025,596 in the fiscal year 1911. What proportion of this increase is due to school influence cannot be definitely stated, but the schools have had much to do with it, and the result is going to be far greater in the future.

Igorot girls weave the cloth and make the clothing which they wear in school.

Probably, more than half of the desks and tables in the primary schools of the Philippines have been made by the pupils.

The primary schools of Albay are able to deliver 1,000 salable baskets on a month's notice.

A year ago, the baskets used to contain the oranges exported from Tanauan, the center of the finest orange district in the Philippines, were all imported from towns outside of that district. Teachers of the public schools went to the towns where these baskets were made, learned how to make them, and, through the medium of the children, introduced the new industry at Tanauan, with the effect that importation of baskets to that district has ceased.

The industrial school at Capiz has introduced and developed the slipper-making industry in that community. Slippers to the estimated value of ₱4,000 were sold during the year.

Through school influence, 1,072 gardens were established during the past year at the homes of people in Union Province. In November, 1910, an inspection of Albay Province developed the fact that many vegetables and fruits, capable of easy production in that district, were very scarce

or entirely unknown. Small tomatoes and egg plants were sold at prohibitive prices. Fruits also seemed to be unknown, other than the banana. Of a class of 63 pupils, only three had eaten papaya, and two had eaten radishes; but lettuce, pechay, and ochra, and many other common vegetables and fruits, were unknown. After the date of that inspection, 470 school and home gardens were developed in that province, with pronounced effect upon the food supply of the people.

In the non-Christian province of Bukidnon, every school has 4 hectares of land inclosed and under cultivation. Its school farms are models of cleanliness and order, producing an abundance of rice, camotes, and other substantial foods, with which the people were meagerly supplied before these schools were established.

The school farm at Batac, Ilocos Norte, sent to Manila, and had on exhibition throughout the week of the 1911 Carnival, a crop of vegetables superior in size and quality to anything ever appearing in the Manila markets.

Upon the initiative of the Philippine School of Arts and Trades and through the agency of provincial trade schools, a type of furniture is being generally introduced superior in finish to anything manufactured by the commercial concerns of this city.

The provincial school of Pampanga exhibited at the last Carnival more than 600 samples of jellies, jams, and preserves made from Philippine fruits, as illustrative of practical school work in developing a new industry and new articles of diet for the Filipino home.

The output of embroidery from primary and intermediate schools in these Islands is voluminous, and very superior in character. As the art is further developed, substantial financial returns will be realized.

These cases will serve to illustrate the sort of thing that is being accomplished in the industrial classes of the public schools; but as indicated at the beginning of this paragraph, the highest results of industrial instruction are those which have to do with the molding of the character and life purposes of the pupils concerned.

#### **DESIRED LEGISLATION.**

1. As indicated elsewhere in this report, municipal school funds are not adequate to pay salaries of municipal teachers and at the same time provide for the construction and repair of school buildings. As the number of pupils completing the primary course increases from year to year, there is a proportionately greater demand for instruction in the intermediate grades. The Bureau has framed a program which makes this intermediate instruction highly practical in character. Hundreds of pupils have been turned away from intermediate schools this year because the classes were full. The Insular Government is unable to increase its present force, and the municipalities cannot appoint additional municipal teachers because of shortage of funds. In very

many cases, extraordinary action has been taken by municipal councils in transferring considerable sums from the general funds in order that primary and intermediate instruction might be properly supported and developed. In the province of Pangasinan and elsewhere parents of advanced pupils have indicated their willingness to contribute personally toward the payment of intermediate teachers' salaries in order that such classes might be established—this as a temporary relief measure; but this sort of provision for support of schools is too uncertain to be satisfactory as a permanent arrangement. It is recommended and urged that legislation be enacted which will enable municipalities to levy an additional tax upon their own population for the purpose of securing further necessary funds for the support of the elementary school system including primary and intermediate grades.

2. The Bureau of Education is making an effort to secure ample and well-located school sites in all municipalities and barrios throughout the Islands. Ordinarily, results in this line are secured slowly. A desirable site is usually owned in sections by several different men. There is an almost universal tendency for property owners to put a fictitious or sentimental value upon their holdings, so making it impossible for the Government to acquire property at a fair price. The Attorney-General, in an opinion of January 10, 1910, holds that municipalities in these Islands cannot exercise the right of eminent domain in acquiring property for school purposes. His opinion is:

That the only laws expressly granting the right of eminent domain to municipalities organized under the Municipal Code are Act No. 294 and section 9 of Act No. 1458.

That since the right of eminent domain is only conferred on municipalities by the Acts last cited, and since such power, under the decisions of the courts, is not inherent in municipalities and can not be inferred from the provisions of the Municipal Code, or other general law, such municipalities, except for the purpose named, are not authorized to condemn private property.

Municipalities are specifically given the right to acquire land by condemnation proceedings for the purpose of establishing or enlarging burial grounds or cemeteries. It is desirable that this power be extended in such manner as to enable them to acquire school sites by similar process.

3. In the estimate of appropriation for the Bureau of Education for the fiscal year 1912, the Director of Education included a request for the establishment of two positions for "inspecting superintendents" who will serve as representatives of the Director in a supervisory capacity. The necessity for such provision is indicated in the section of this report having to do with the personnel of the supervisory force of the Bureau. Favorable action was not taken upon the former request because the appropriation bill failed of passage. The matter will be presented to the proper authority again at a later date.

4. Provision should be made for the establishment of a regular system of medical examination of school pupils and sanitary inspection of school buildings and grounds. Thousands of pupils are suffering from skin diseases and from affections of the eye, ear, and throat which, under proper medical inspection and advice, would be promptly detected and remedied. The presence of such individuals in schools is a menace to the health and lives of other pupils. All well regulated school systems in the United States and elsewhere make provision for medical inspection. This service should be rendered here through the agency of the Bureau of Health. If present appropriations are inadequate to cover the attendant expense, as has been stated, it is recommended that suitable provision be made in the next general Appropriation Act.

5. It has been recommended for some years past that legislation be enacted which, under certain conditions and restrictions, would make school attendance compulsory. The purpose of such desired legislation is not to increase the number of pupils who enroll in the public schools, for that number is already greater than can be properly taken care of with the facilities at hand, but rather to insure regularity of attendance once the pupils have enrolled. As stated above, attendance can be made compulsory only under limitations, but it is believed to be feasible to frame a law which will have the desired effect and will not involve the administration in difficulties.

6. Under existing law, English becomes the official language of the Philippine Islands in all its departments on January 1, 1913. It is strongly urged that no further legislation be taken pertaining to this matter.

### **FINANCIAL STATEMENT.**

#### **INSULAR APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.**

The current appropriation for the Bureau of Education amounted to ₱3,610,000. Transfers from this fund were as follows: To the credit of Act No. 1994 for permanent improvements in the Mountain Province, ₱27,166.78; to the Bureau of Public Works for permanent improvements at Baguio, ₱6,666.67; by the overdraft of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1910, ₱21,623.61; leaving a balance of ₱3,554,542.94, of which amount the sum of ₱22,626.35 was carried forward to the fiscal year 1912 for the payment of contingent obligations. The total expenditures were ₱3,531,916.59 as given below.

Salaries: Of American regular teachers, ₱1,589,287.84; American temporary teachers, ₱175,307.85; Filipino regular teachers, ₱271,587.66; Filipino temporary teachers, ₱202,212.84; division superintendents and clerks in division offices, ₱189,150.43; Directors and clerks in the General Office, ₱141,360.14; miscellaneous salaries, ₱718.41; property,

₱387,201.24. Official travel including subsistence and per diems: General, ₱24,116.84; provincial, ₱91,045.61. Expenses in connection with the General Office, ₱67,997.43; Baguio office, ₱11,164.18. For the support of barrio schools, ₱74,999.93; support of Christian schools in Palawan and Mindoro, ₱14,828.10; for support of primary education on friar land estates, ₱23,919.39; Government students in the United States, ₱33,778.93; honoraria for vacation teaching, ₱794; repairing and painting the Mint building, ₱21,104.94; miscellaneous incidental expenses, ₱544.01; night schools, ₱6,302; postage, provincial, ₱10,593.62; Teachers' Assembly Camp, ₱15,398.07; transportation of supplies, ₱12,280.63; travel to and from the Philippine Islands, ₱87,535.12; industrial exhibits, ₱1,443.82; Carnival exhibits, ₱10,186.68; for the purchase of cottages at Baguio, ₱2,400; plus accounts payable, fiscal year 1910, ₱543.41. Incidental expenses in connection with Insular schools: Philippine School of Commerce, ₱6,037.49; School for Deaf and Blind, ₱3,839.79; Philippine Normal School, ₱20,771.55; Philippine School of Arts and Trades, ₱11,191.65; Lagangilang Industrial School, ₱6,155.85; Central Luzon Agricultural School at Muñoz, ₱15,505.66; Negrito School at Villar, ₱346.01; Tanauan Orange Nursery, ₱75.91; Laguna Pottery School, ₱189.56.

For the support of schools in the non-Christian provinces during the fiscal year 1910, the sum of ₱215,000 was appropriated by Act No. 1992. This amount was reduced by ₱1,000 transferred to Act No. 2002 for purchase of additional land for Baguio Industrial School. Expenditures were as follows: Salaries of American teachers, ₱74,096.47; salaries of Filipino teachers, ₱43,819.39; salaries of division superintendents and clerks in division offices, ₱8,552.12; for special labor, ₱224; purchase of property, ₱24,945.52; traveling expenses, ₱10,735.76; miscellaneous office expenses, transportation of supplies, etc., ₱6,861.17; subsistence, special expense, ₱17,149.82; obligations incurred during the previous fiscal year, ₱3,665.65; making a sum total of ₱190,049.90, leaving a balance of ₱23,950.10 available for expenditures during the fiscal year 1912.

Act No. 1983 provided an amount not to exceed the sum of ₱30,000 for the support of Government pupil pensionados for the year; for this purpose the sum of ₱28,482.66 was expended.

Act No. 1984, which appropriated the sum of ₱50,000 for the support of municipal teacher pensionados for the school year, showed a balance of ₱46,074.11 July 1, 1910. During the year the sum of ₱40,219.65 was expended, leaving a balance of ₱5,854.56 June 30, 1911, which reverts to the Insular Treasurer.

Act No. 1632, which provided the sum of ₱15,000 for the support of medical student pensionados, showed a balance of ₱13,554.98 July 1,



1910; of this amount the sum of ₱1,513.35 was expended, leaving a balance of ₱12,041.63 June 30, 1911, available until expended.

There remained a balance July 1, 1910, of ₱14,500 of funds appropriated by Act No. 1961 for the construction of buildings in the non-Christian provinces. The sum of ₱13,060.28 was transferred during the year, leaving a balance of ₱1,439.72 June 30, 1911. Of this amount only ₱1,200 remained unallotted.

By Act No. 1994 there was appropriated ₱55,000 for permanent improvements in the Mountain Province. In addition to this amount, there was transferred from the current appropriation, Act No. 1989, the sum of ₱27,166.78. Expenditures from this Act amounted to ₱54,299.73, leaving an unexpended balance of ₱27,867.05, of which amount all but ₱10,000 had been allotted at the end of the fiscal year.

Of the funds appropriated by Act No. 1688 for the construction of schoolhouses, a balance of ₱107,472.81 remained July 1, 1910. The sum of ₱105,600 was transferred for expenditure to provincial treasurers during the year, leaving a balance of ₱1,872.81, all of which had been allotted.

Under Act No. 1954, the balance of ₱96,056.97 was available July 1, 1910, for aid to municipal governments in the construction of central school buildings. The sum of ₱49,623.14 was transferred during the year, leaving a balance of ₱46,433.83 on hand. Of this amount, the sum of ₱11,433.83 remained unallotted.

The sum of ₱100,000, appropriated by Act No. 1988 for aid to municipal governments in the construction of central school buildings remained unallotted.

The balance of ₱381,871.57, available July 1, 1910, under Act No. 1801 for aid to municipalities for the construction of barrio schoolhouses, was augmented January 1 by the sum of ₱250,000, making a total of ₱631,871.57. During the year, the sum of ₱553,448.10 was transferred to provincial treasurers, leaving a balance of ₱78,423.47, of which amount there remained ₱45,697.47 unallotted.

The unallotted balances under Acts Nos. 1961, 1954, 1988, and 1801 have been tentatively promised for various projects with the understanding that official allotment will be made as soon as certain conditions have been met by the local authorities.

#### PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURES.

From provincial funds there was expended during the past fiscal year for school purposes the sum of ₱209,286.64, as follows: For construction and repairs, ₱106,251.79; for equipment, ₱17,750.23; for manual training and trade schools, ₱51,667.90; and for miscellaneous expenses, ₱33,616.72.

## MUNICIPAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The total receipts in municipal treasuries of the Islands for school purposes for the fiscal year 1911 were ₧3,453,568.79. Of this sum, ₧1,342,682.35 was a balance on hand July 1, 1910; ₧661,769.75 was received from internal revenue; and ₧717,042.68 from land tax. From general funds there were appropriated sums aggregating ₧596,734.83, and ₧29,305.46 was loaned from the general fund for school purposes. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to ₧106,033.72.

The total municipal expenditures for the year reached the grand total of ₧2,516,460.12. This sum was disbursed under the following headings: Construction of school buildings, ₧623,331.19; repairs to school buildings, ₧55,850.29; rental of school buildings, ₧94,212.45; salaries of teachers, ₧1,516,134.08; purchase, construction, and repair of school furniture, ₧109,123.58; transportation of supplies, ₧11,007.56; miscellaneous, ₧106,800.97; leaving a balance on hand June 30, 1911, of ₧937,108.67.

It will be noted that in the fiscal year 1910 provincial funds available for school purposes amounted to ₧285,159.97, whereas during the fiscal year 1911 they amounted to ₧209,286.64—a decrease of ₧75,873.33.

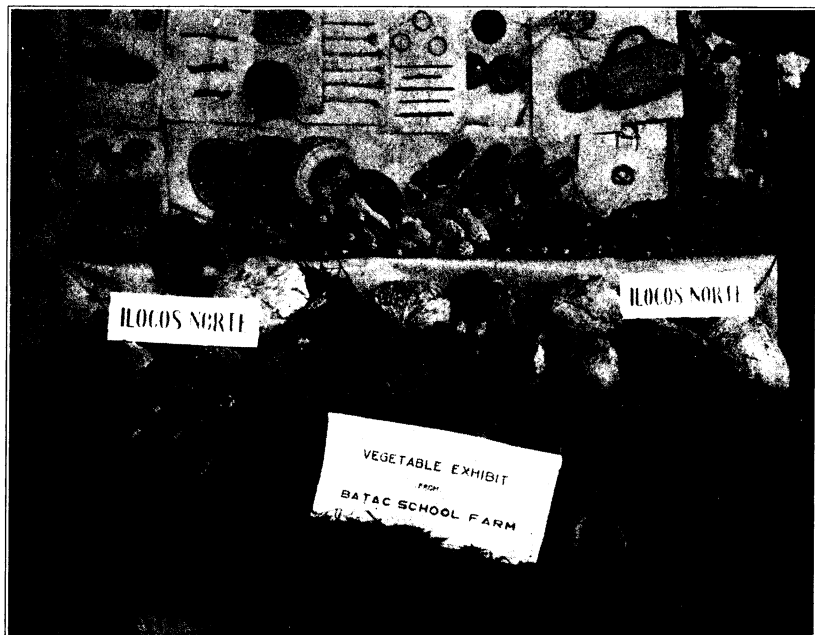
Municipal receipts for school purposes, aside from the respective balances from the preceding years, were ₧2,262,161.62 in the fiscal year 1910, and ₧2,110,886.44 in the fiscal year 1911—a decrease in the latter year of ₧151,275.18. This condition emphasizes the necessity for legislative action enabling municipalities to increase their funds for the support of elementary schools, as discussed and recommended elsewhere in the body of this report.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK R. WHITE,  
*Director of Education.*



VEGETABLES GROWING ON THE BATAC SCHOOL FARM, ILOCOS NORTE.



AN EXHIBIT AT THE 1911 CARNIVAL.



STUDENTS PLOWING AT THE CENTRAL LUZON AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, MUNOZ,  
NUEVA ECIJA.

The 137 students have 120 acres under cultivation.



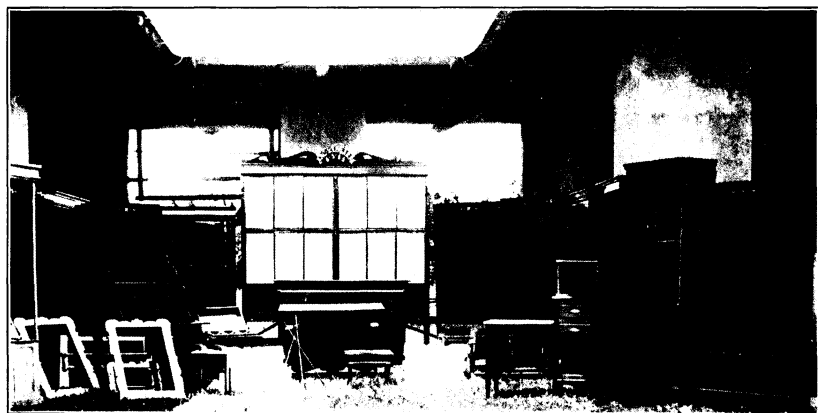
A SECTION OF THE SCHOOL GARDEN, LIPA, BATANGAS.



MACHINE IRON WORK AT THE PHILIPPINE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND TRADES.



CLASS IN WOODWORKING, SORSOGON PROVINCIAL TRADE SCHOOL.



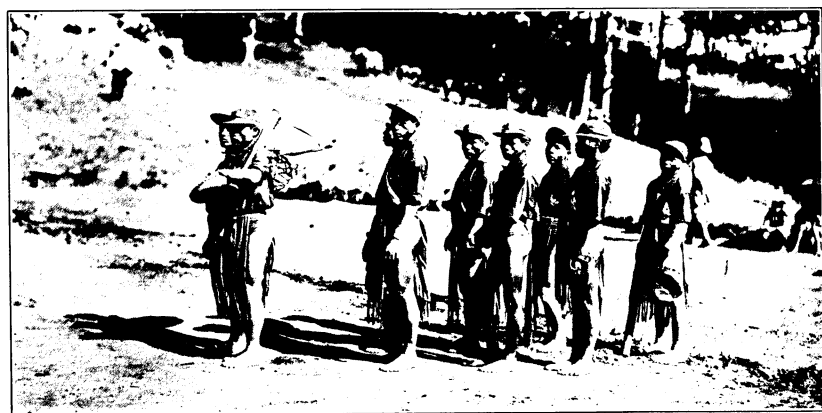
FURNITURE MADE AT THE LAGUNA TRADE SCHOOL DURING VACATION.



A RECREATION PERIOD AT THE SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND BLIND, MANILA.



IGOROT GIRLS OF THE BUA SCHOOL, BENGUET.



BONTOC IGOROT SCHOOLBOYS' BASEBALL TEAM AT BAGUIO, MAY, 1911.



NEW DINING AND SOCIAL HALL, TEACHERS' CAMP, BAGUIO, BENGUET.



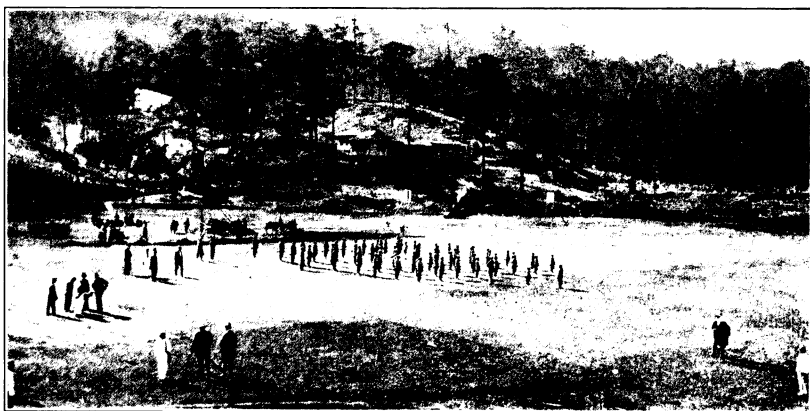
SECTION OF BAGUIO TEACHERS' CAMP—TENNIS COURTS, DORMITORY, AND JAPANESE GARDEN.



A BASKET BALL GAME OF THE CARNIVAL SERIES, TONDO vs. NORMAL SCHOOL.



THE MANILA-CEBU HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES, 1911.



PHYSICAL DRILL BY BONTOC IGOROT BOYS AT THE MOUNTAIN PROVINCE SCHOOL MEET, BAGUIO, 1911.





GIRLS' BASKET BALL TEAMS, PROVINCIAL SCHOOL, LUCENA, TAYABAS.

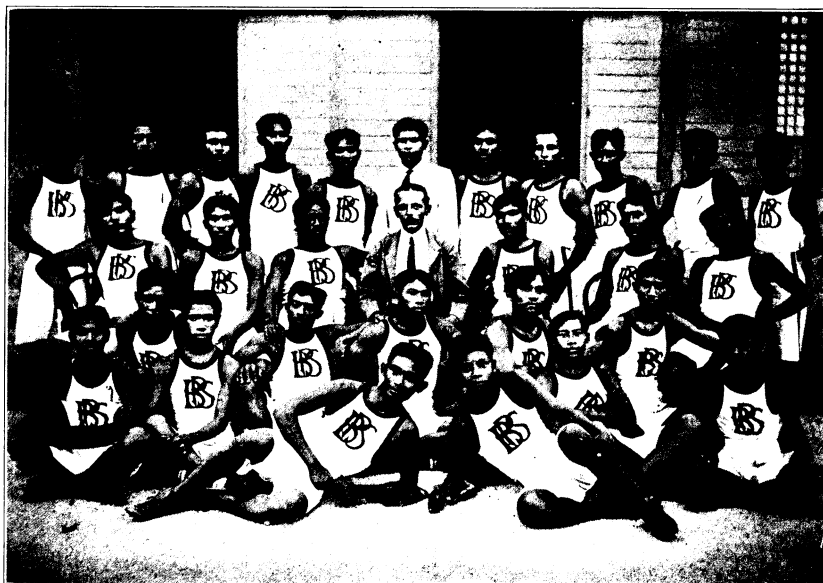


DORMITORY GIRLS' BASKET BALL TEAM OF THE LEYTE PROVINCIAL SCHOOL.



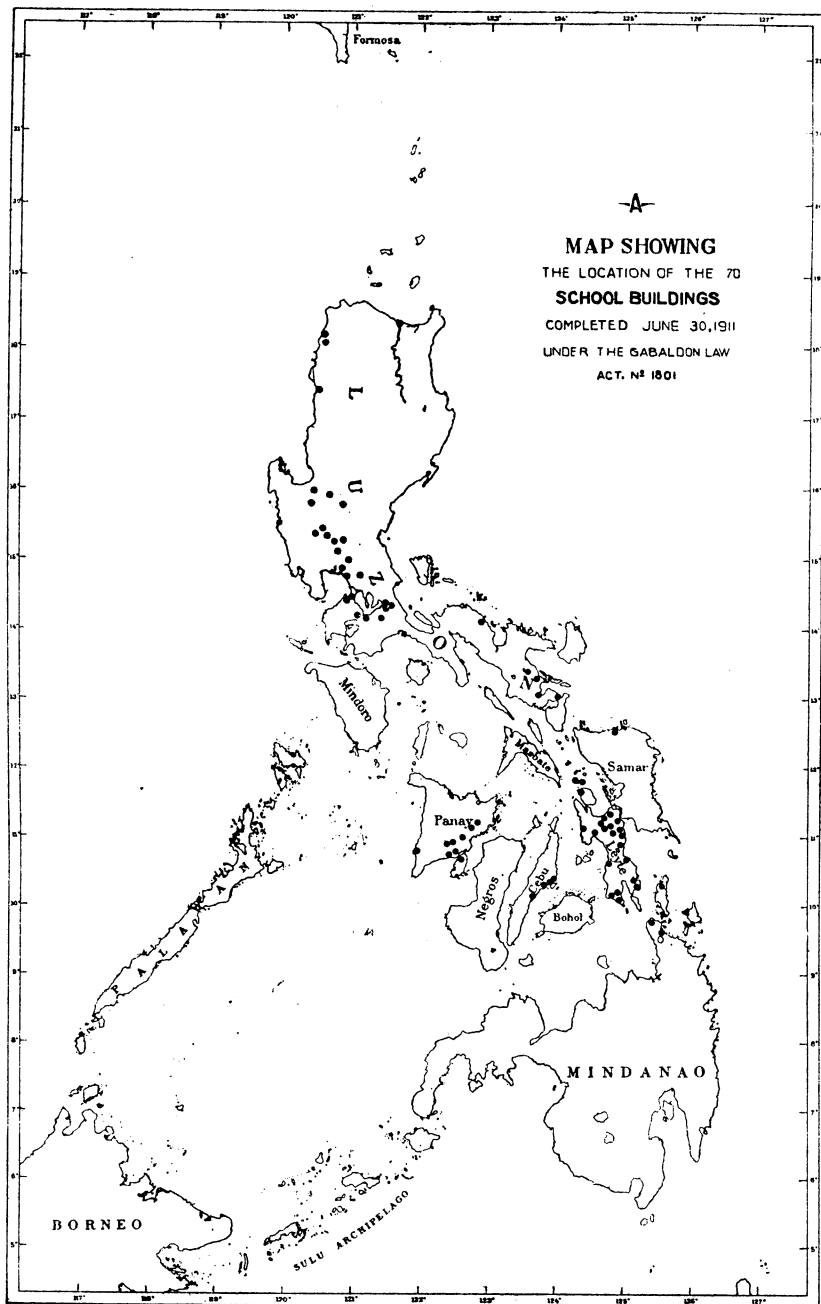
CEBU PROVINCIAL SCHOOL TRACK TEAM.

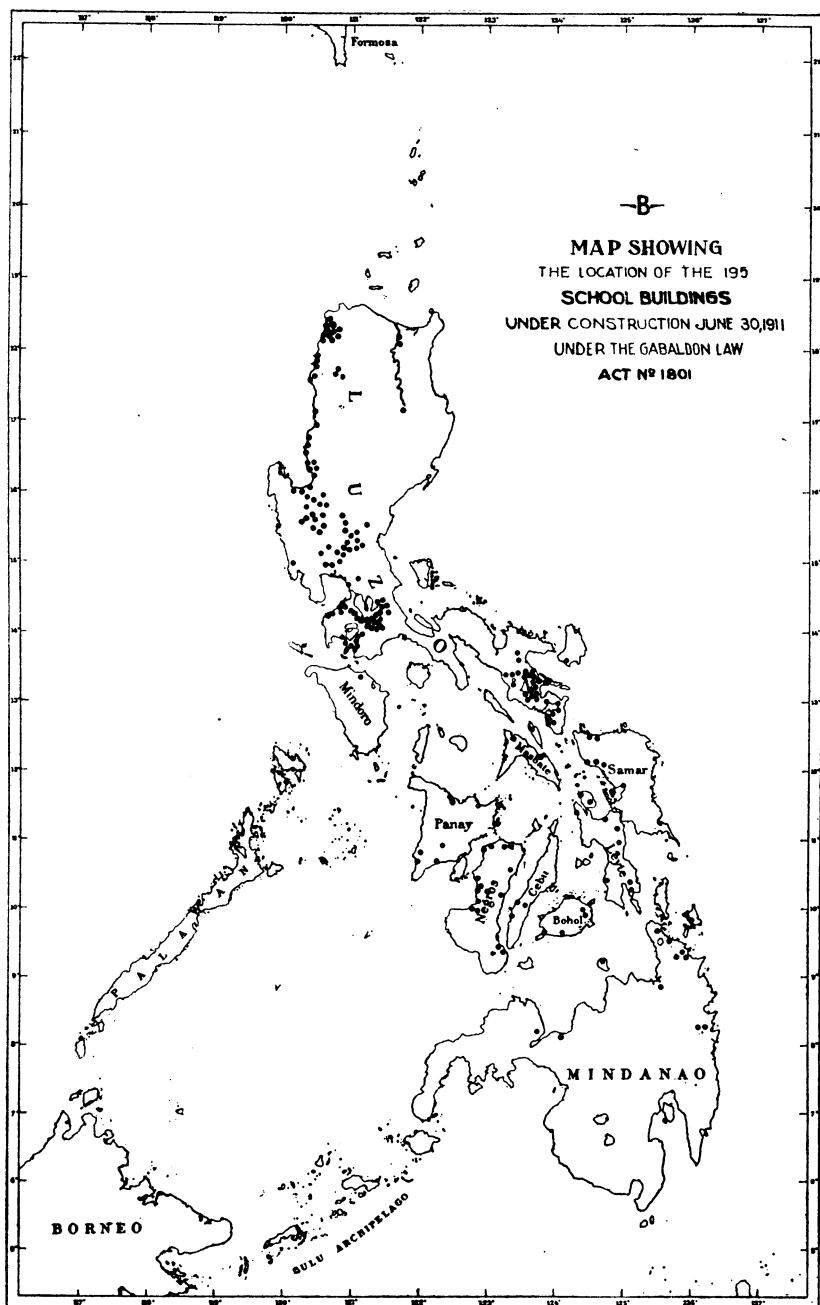
Winners at the Visayan and Carnival meets of the school year 1910-11.



TRACK AND FIELD SQUAD OF THE BOHOL PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOL

Winners of third place at the Inter-Visayan meet and second place at the Carnival meet, 1911.

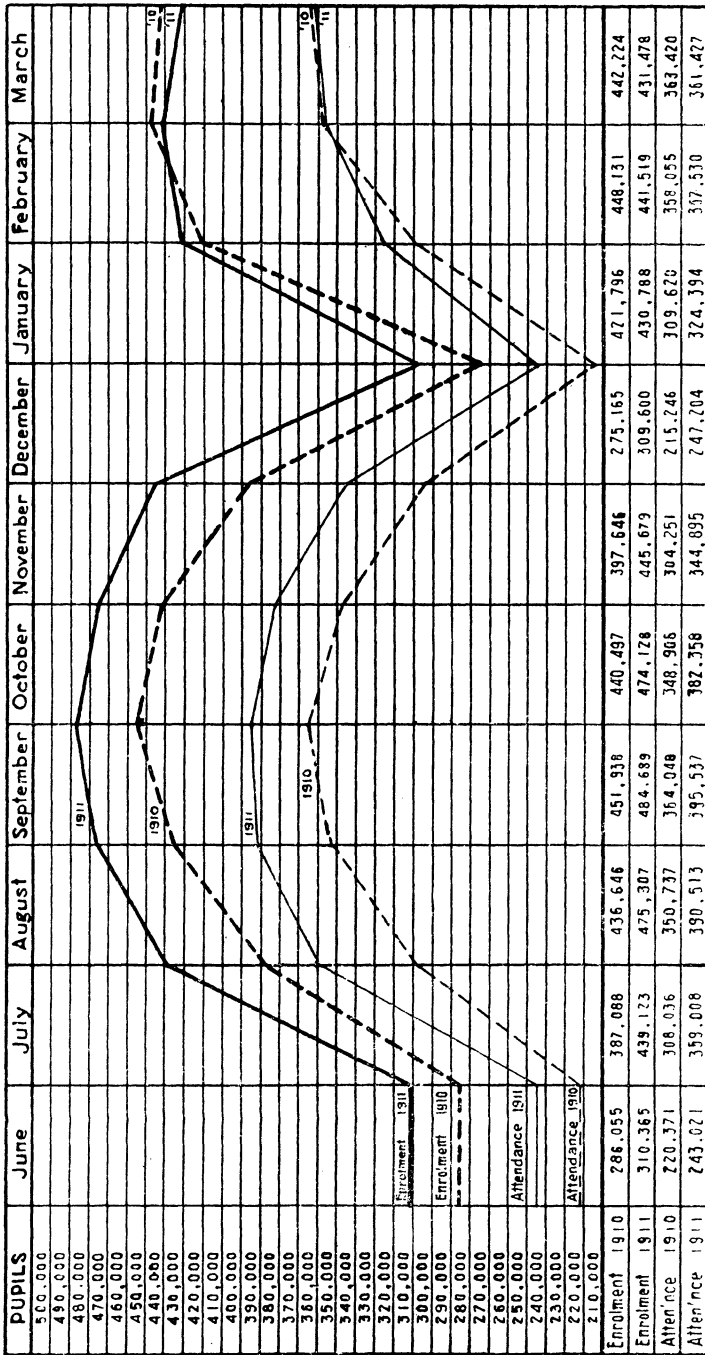




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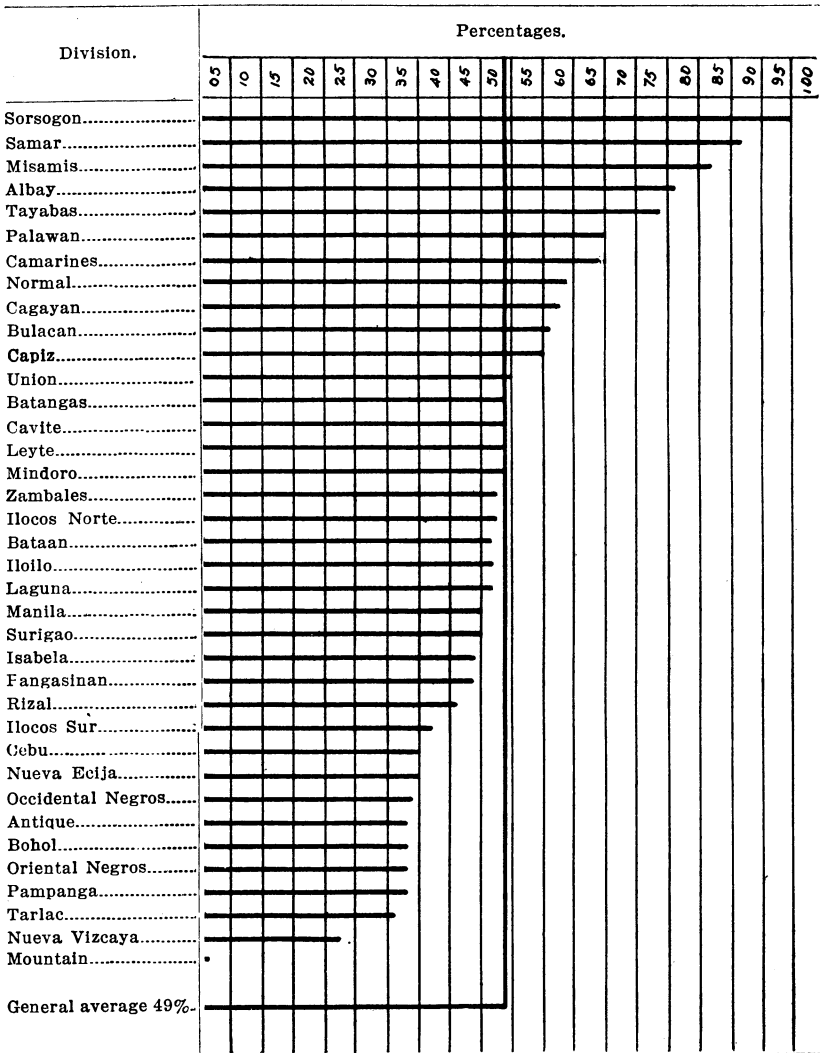
## D.—Attendance and enrollment, by months.

[A graphic plan showing, by months, for the school years 1909-10 and 1910-11, the relation between monthly enrollment and daily attendance.]



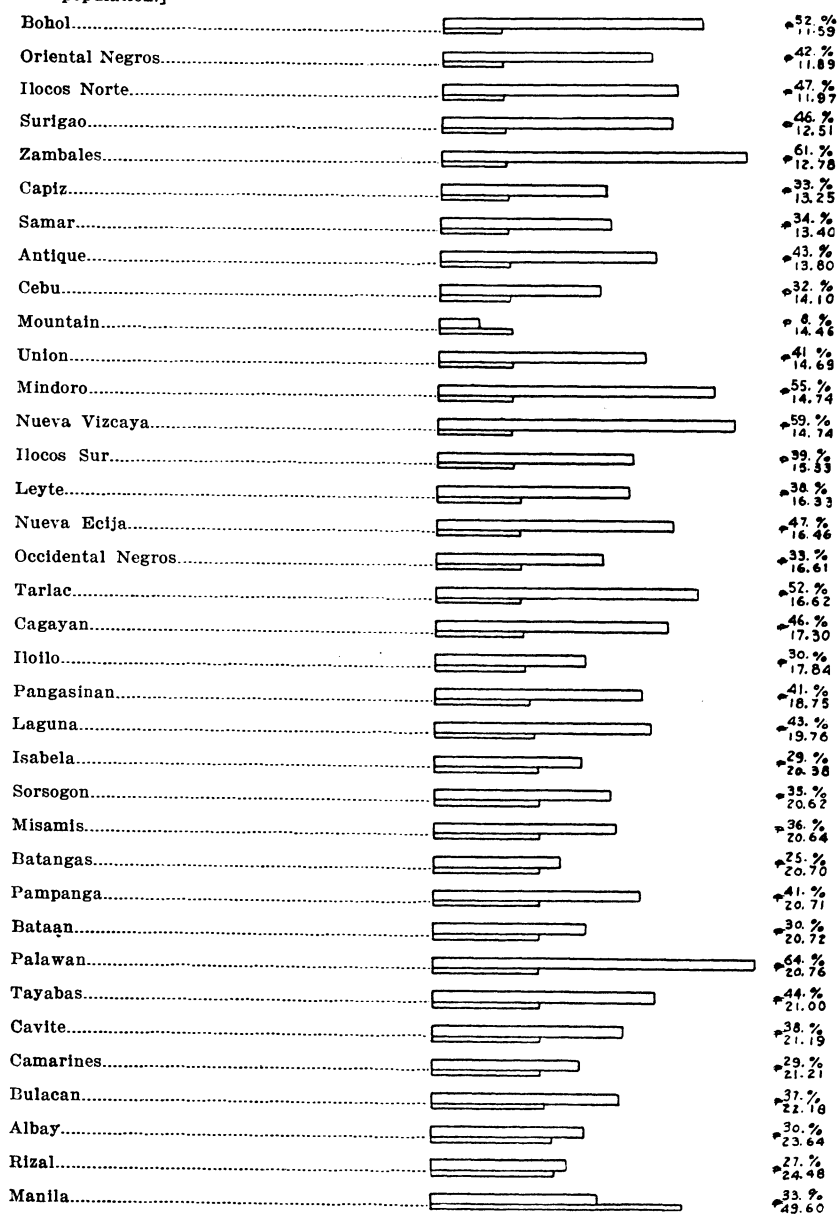
## E.—Primary average daily attendance and promotions.

[A graphic plan showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the percentages of pupils promoted in primary grades, based on average daily attendance.]



## F.—School enrollment and municipal teachers' salaries.

[A graphic plan showing, by divisions, the relation between the average salaries of municipal teachers and the percentage of the school population in attendance. The school population is estimated at one-sixth of the total population. The desired school attendance is 33½% of the school population, or one-eighteenth of the total population.]

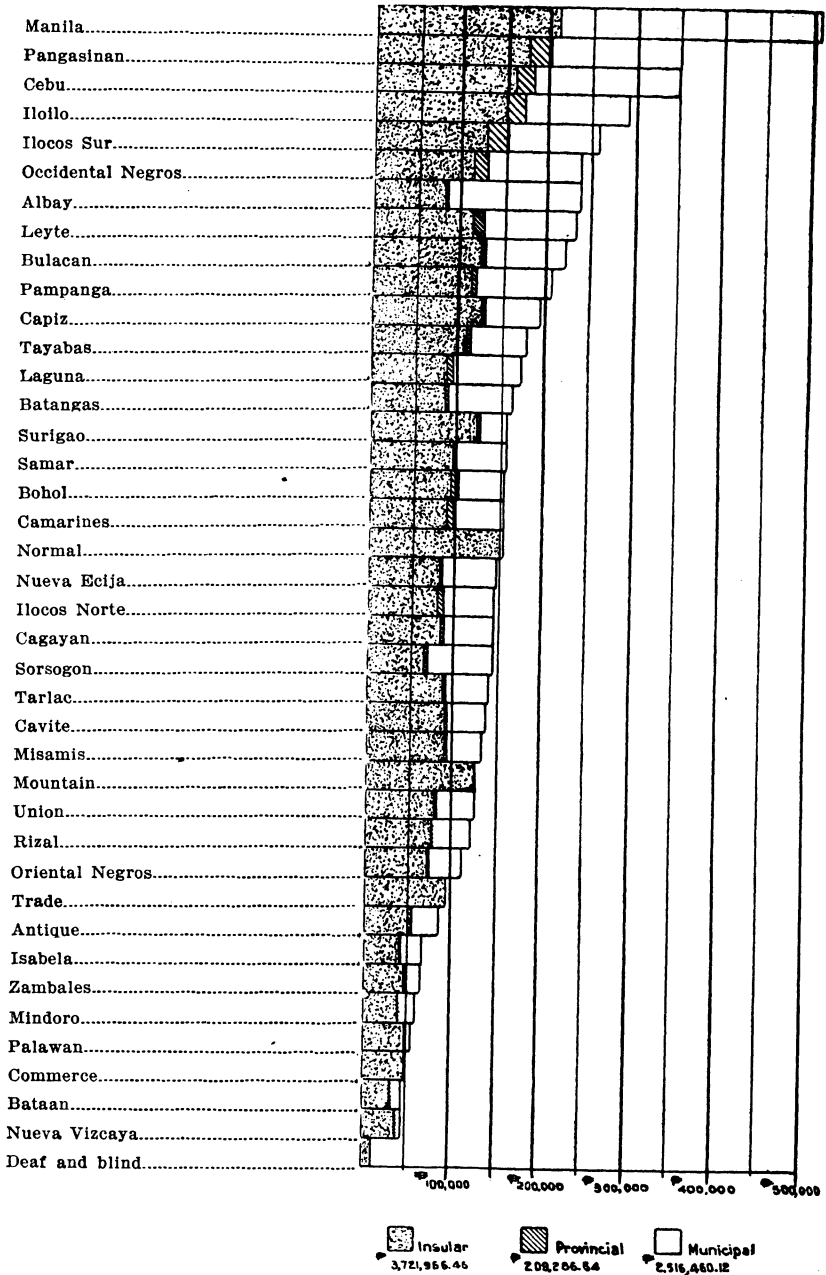


NOTE.—In this scale it will be noted that the salaries increase from Bohol at the top to Manila at the bottom of the list. Observation will also show that, as a general rule, in those school divisions in which the school attendance is greater than the desired figure, the salaries paid are correspondingly low. In Mountain Province and Palawan, unusual attendance conditions exist, and these two provinces are notable exceptions to the general rule.



G.—*Insular, provincial, and municipal expenditures for schools.*

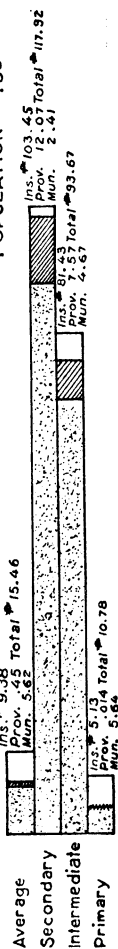
[A graphic plan showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the sums expended for school purposes from Insular, provincial, and municipal funds, exclusive of Insular building acts.]



H.—Cost of education.

[A graphic plan showing the relation between school attendance in primary, intermediate, and secondary grades and the cost of instruction, insular, provincial, and municipal. The figures on pupils are based on the average monthly enrollment. The financial statistics include expenditures for non-Christians and an estimated annual figure for permanent buildings. The figures used are approximates in round numbers.]

COST OF EDUCATION PER PUPIL  
POPULATION PER CAPITA OF TOTAL



TOTAL COST OF EDUCATION ₦ 6,900,000



AVERAGE MONTHLY SCHOOL ENROLMENT FOR THE YEAR



Insular funds Provincial funds Municipal funds

NOTE.—The estimate on the cost of education per pupil and per capita of total population was in previous years based on the total annual enrollment. For 1909-10, the average cost per pupil was calculated without considering certain sums for buildings and other special purposes; the cost per pupil was ₦11.03, and per capita of total population, ₦0.89.

# GRAPHIC PLANS AND GENERAL AND STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 1.—*A list of directing and superintending officers.*

[August 1, 1911.]

FRANK R. WHITE, Director of Education.

FRANK L. CRONE, Assistant Director of Education.

C. H. MAGEE,<sup>1</sup> Second Assistant Director of Education.

Division.	Superintendent.	Headquarters.
Manila .....	J. D. DeHuff .....	Manila.
Albay .....	G. W. Caulkins .....	Albay.
Antique .....	A. L. Hall, acting .....	San Jose.
Bataan .....	John H. Jenkins .....	Balanga.
Batangas .....	H. H. Buck .....	Batangas.
Bohol .....	W. B. Beard, acting .....	Tagbilaran.
Bulacan .....	E. G. Turner .....	Malolos.
Cagayan .....	Pius E. Burns .....	Tuguegarao.
Camarines .....	Luther B. Bewley .....	Nueva Caceres
Capiz .....	C. E. Wright .....	Capiz.
Cavite .....	C. W. Franks .....	Cavite.
Cebu .....	J. C. Muerman .....	Cebu.
Ilocos Norte .....	E. J. Murphy .....	Laoag.
Ilocos Sur .....	Harry Borgstadt .....	Vigan.
Iloilo .....	E. H. Hammond .....	Iloilo.
Isabela .....	L. G. Kirby, acting .....	Iligan.
Laguna .....	R. G. McLeod .....	Santa Cruz.
Leyte .....	H. E. Guyer, acting .....	Tacloban.
Mindoro .....	R. K. Gilmore, acting .....	Calapan.
Misamis .....	Lewis Carrigan .....	Cagayan.
Mountain .....	C. R. Moss .....	Bontoc.
Occidental Negros .....	Sinclair P. Stewart .....	Bacolod.
Oriental Negros .....	S. J. Wright .....	Dumaguete.
Nueva Ecija .....	C. D. Whipple .....	San Isidro.
Nueva Vizcaya .....	Norman G. Conner .....	Bayombong.
Palawan .....	T. H. Edwards, acting .....	Cuyo.
Pampanga .....	H. A. Bordner .....	San Fernando.
Pangasinan .....	J. J. Coleman .....	Lingayen.
Rizal .....	Hugh S. Mead .....	Pasig.
Samar .....	Geo. E. Carrothers, acting .....	Catbalogan.
Sorsogon .....	Howard Long .....	Sorsogon.
Surigao .....	Carl M. Moore .....	Surigao.
Tarlac .....	Frederic J. Waters, acting .....	Tarlac.
Tayabas .....	Wm. F. Montavon .....	Lucena.
Union .....	H. M. Wagenblass .....	San Fernando.
Zambales .....	L. P. Willis, acting .....	Iba.
Normal .....	A. W. Cain, acting .....	Manila.
Trade .....	W. W. Marquardt .....	Do.
Commerce .....	R. H. Wardall, principal .....	Do.
Deaf and Blind .....	Delight Rice Webber, principal .....	Do.

<sup>1</sup> On leave of absence in the United States since June 23, 1911.

*On special assignment.*

- GEORGE N. BRIGGS, superintendent of the Philippine Normal School, on special duty in the United States since November 7, 1910, as representative of the Director of Education in the selection of new teachers. Mr. Briggs is also acting Superintendent of Filipino students in the United States.
- E. G. TURNER, division superintendent of schools for Bulacan, is also assigned to inspection of schools in other divisions, with the title of inspecting superintendent.
- P. S. O'REILLY, division superintendent of schools, assigned as agent of the Secretary of Public Instruction in supervising private schools and colleges.
- THOMAS H. CASSIDY, acting chief of the buildings division, General Office, left the division superintendency of Leyte on May 9, 1910.
- J. EDGAR CORLEY, temporarily assigned to the General Office. Until relieved by Mr. Hammond on June 12, 1911, Mr. Corley acted as division superintendent of Iloilo from April 25, 1910.

*On leave of absence in the United States.*

- GEORGE N. ANDERSON, division superintendent of schools for Samar, sailed for the United States on March 10, 1911.
- S. M. GRAVES, left the division superintendency of Bulacan, July 11, 1911.
- WILLIAM R. ROSENKRANS, left the position of chief of buildings division, General Office, June 23, 1911.
- H. S. TOWNSEND, left the division superintendency of Tayabas, July 11, 1911.
- W. A. WEDGWORTH, left the division superintendency of Occidental Negros, June 21, 1911.
- ROBERT H. NEELY, left the division superintendency of Tarlac, February 14, 1911.

*Changes of personnel.*

- Mr. DEHUFF succeeded G. A. O'REILLY on June 1, 1911. Mr. O'Reilly has been appointed to the position of agent in charge of the Sales Agency recently created by law.
- H. H. HEWITT, acted as superintendent of the Philippine School of Arts and Trades from July 14, 1910 to February 10, 1911, during the absence of W. W. Marquardt in the United States.
- D. M. THOMAS acted as division superintendent in Mountain Province in the absence of Mr. Moss from September 7, 1910 to May 4, 1911.
- H. M. WAGENBLASS was transferred from the division superintendency of Isabela to that of Union, May 19, 1911.
- WM. F. MONTAVON was transferred from the division superintendency of Union to that of Tayabas, June 27, 1911.
- C. W. FRANKS was transferred from the division superintendency of Mindoro to that of Cavite, June 1, 1911.
- E. H. HAMMOND was transferred from the division superintendency of Cavite to that of Iloilo, June 12, 1911.

No. 2.—*Clerical organization of the General Office.*

[August 1, 1911.]

Chief clerk, C. O. HAGEN.

Chief, accounting division ..... OLAF C. HANSEN, acting.  
 Chief, property division ..... JOHN L. STEWART.  
 Chief, buildings division ..... THOMAS H. CASSIDY, acting.  
 Chief, division of publications and industrial information ..... JOHN S. POTTER.  
 Chief, records division ..... WILLIAM DUBOIS.

Mr. C. A. SKATTEBOL, chief of the accounting division, acted as chief clerk from July 15, 1910 to February 10, 1911 during the absence of Mr. Hagen in the United States; now on leave of absence in the United States.

Mr. HANSEN has been acting as chief of the property division since March 13, 1911, during the absence of Mr. Stewart in the United States.

Mr. W. R. ROSENKRANS, chief of the buildings division, left for the United States on leave of absence June 23, 1911.

No. 3.—*Number of schools by years.*

[A table showing, by years, the number of schools in operation and under the supervision of the Bureau of Education during the period from 1903 to 1911, inclusive.]

School year.	Primary.	Intermediate.	Secondary.	Total.
1903.....	<sup>a</sup> 2,000	—	—	2,000
1903-4.....	2,233	17	35	2,285
1904-5.....	2,727	102	35	2,864
1905-6.....	<sup>b</sup> 3,108	119	36	3,263
1906-7.....	3,435	216	36	3,687
1907-8.....	3,701	193	38	3,932
1908-9.....	4,194	193	37	4,424
1909-10.....	4,295	198	38	4,531
1910-11.....	4,121	245	38	4,404

<sup>a</sup> Estimated.<sup>b</sup> Beginning with school year 1905-6, figures for Moro Province are not included in this table.

The trade and manual training, normal, agricultural and other special schools are included under the intermediate and secondary headings.

The figures for 1910-11 are based on the month of March. The highest number of schools in operation at any time during the school year was 4,606 in September, 1910.

No. 4.—*Schools, teachers, and enrollment by years.*

[A table showing, by years, the number of schools, the number of Filipino teachers, and the highest monthly enrollment for the Islands.]

Year.	Number of schools.	Filipino teachers, March.	Highest monthly enrollment.
1902-3.....	<sup>a</sup> 2,000	3,000	150,000
1903-4.....	2,285	3,854	<sup>c</sup> 227,600
1904-5.....	2,864	4,036	<sup>c</sup> 311,843
1905-6.....	<sup>b</sup> 3,263	4,719	<sup>c</sup> 375,554
1906-7.....	3,687	6,141	<sup>c</sup> 335,106
1907-8.....	3,932	6,804	<sup>d</sup> 359,738
1908-9.....	4,424	7,949	<sup>d</sup> 437,735
1909-10.....	4,531	8,275	<sup>d</sup> 451,938
1910-11.....	<sup>e</sup> 4,404	8,403	<sup>e</sup> 484,689

<sup>a</sup> Estimated.<sup>b</sup> Excluding Moro Province from 1905-6 on.<sup>c</sup> March.<sup>d</sup> February.<sup>e</sup> September.<sup>f</sup> Figure for March, 1911. In September, 1910, the number had reached 4,606.

## No. 5.—Schools, enrollment, attendance, and percentages.

[A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the number of schools, total annual enrollment, average monthly enrollment, average daily attendance, and percentage of attendance during the school year 1910-11.]

Division.	Secondary.					Intermediate.				
	Num-ber of schools.	Annual enrollment.	Aver-age month-ly en-roll-ment.	Aver-age month-ly at-tend-ance.	Per-cent-age of at-tend-ance.	Num-ber of schools.	Annual enrollment.	Aver-age month-ly en-roll-ment.	Aver-age month-ly at-tend-ance.	Per-cent-age of at-tend-ance.
Manila .....	2	965	806	760	94	5	1,803	1,425	1,335	94
Albay .....	1	36	29	26	90	8	1,167	980	886	90
Antique .....	1	12	12	11	92	6	332	288	260	90
Bataan .....	1	12	11	11	100	2	120	107	103	96
Batangas .....	1	45	35	31	89	11	886	746	667	87
Bohol .....	1	23	23	22	96	2	396	362	336	93
Bulacan .....	1	182	167	162	97	10	993	861	791	92
Cagayan .....	1	63	60	58	97	7	682	589	546	93
Camarines .....	1	50	46	43	93	13	847	719	641	85
Capiz .....	1	54	52	49	96	3	620	540	496	92
Cavite .....	1	77	63	62	98	5	592	508	481	95
Cebu .....	1	88	72	68	94	8	740	606	550	91
Ilocos Norte .....	1	67	58	56	97	6	777	690	654	95
Ilocos Sur .....	2	157	139	134	96	12	1,126	1,018	968	95
Iloilo .....	1	185	144	137	95	17	1,434	1,164	964	83
Isabela .....	1	16	13	12	92	3	293	232	216	93
Laguna .....	1	39	31	30	97	11	737	631	569	90
Leyte .....	1	41	37	35	95	11	941	813	754	92
Mindoro .....	1	13	12	11	92	2	115	101	89	88
Misamis .....						3	270	196	162	83
Mountain .....						2	90	72	69	96
Occidental Negros .....	1	64	59	55	93	15	879	685	549	82
Oriental Negros .....	1	23	18	18	100	1	197	147	138	96
Nueva Ecija .....	2	77	62	57	92	8	671	571	508	89
Nueva Vizcaya .....	1	14	11	11	100	1	128	110	104	95
Palawan .....						1	84	79	76	96
Pampanga .....	1	87	77	73	95	8	820	684	636	93
Pangasinan .....	1	71	62	61		14	1,714	1,431	1,321	92
Rizal .....		1	1	1	100	6	571	500	465	93
Samar .....	1	11	10	9	90	8	613	427	368	86
Sorsogon .....	1	14	11	9	82	4	440	369	331	90
Surigao .....	1	21	18	16	89	4	299	235	207	88
Tarlac .....	1	51	43	40	93	7	803	651	578	89
Tayabas .....	1	115	99	95	96	7	883	750	698	93
Union .....	1	54	45	45	100	8	890	786	756	96
Zambales .....	1	19	18	17	94	3	296	265	255	96
Normal .....	1	389	306	301	98	1	264	236	224	95
Trade .....	1	73	60	57	95	1	315	276	267	97
Commerce .....	1	245	180	167	93	1	146	102	92	90
Deaf and Blind .....										
Total .....	38	3,404	2,890	2,750	95	245	24,974	20,952	19,110	91

NOTE.—Percentage of attendance is based on the relation of average monthly enrollment to average attendance.

## No. 5.—Schools, enrollment, attendance, and percentages—Continued.

Division.	Primary.					Grand total.				
	Num- ber of schools.	Annual enroll- ment.	Average month- ly enroll- ment.	Average month- ly attend- ance.	Per- centage of attend- ance.	Num- ber of schools.	Annual enroll- ment.	Average month- ly enroll- ment.	Average month- ly attend- ance.	Per- centage of attend- ance.
Manila	24	14,596	10,763	9,748	92	31	17,364	12,994	11,843	91
Albay	126	14,307	11,036	8,683	79	135	15,510	12,045	9,595	80
Antique	96	13,605	9,372	7,215	77	103	13,949	9,672	7,486	77
Bataan	25	3,112	2,197	1,728	79	28	3,244	2,315	1,842	80
Batangas	123	14,662	10,365	7,670	74	135	15,593	11,146	8,368	75
Bohol	195	37,246	22,911	18,335	80	198	37,665	23,296	18,693	80
Bulacan	132	16,949	13,122	10,917	83	143	18,124	14,150	11,870	84
Cagayan	114	13,410	11,089	8,629	78	122	14,155	11,788	9,233	79
Camarines	122	14,658	10,716	8,864	78	136	15,555	11,481	9,048	79
Capiz	142	22,679	14,726	10,808	73	146	23,353	15,318	11,363	74
Cavite	66	11,135	7,967	6,935	87	72	11,804	8,538	7,478	88
Cebu	329	47,084	36,758	27,149	74	338	47,912	37,436	27,767	74
Ilocos Norte	125	18,371	13,529	10,066	74	132	19,215	14,277	10,776	76
Ilocos Sur	146	15,255	13,067	10,924	84	160	16,538	14,224	12,026	85
Iloilo	190	24,378	19,228	15,672	82	208	25,997	20,536	16,773	82
Isabela	52	4,687	3,180	2,414	76	56	4,996	3,425	2,642	77
Laguna	88	12,968	10,317	8,733	85	100	13,744	10,979	9,332	85
Leyte	249	33,583	24,141	18,923	78	261	34,515	24,991	19,712	79
Mindoro	48	5,240	3,619	2,820	78	51	5,368	3,732	2,920	78
Misamis	82	12,515	7,948	5,782	73	85	12,785	8,144	5,944	73
Mountain	48	4,836	3,653	3,186	86	50	4,926	3,725	3,205	86
Occidental Negros	141	22,355	16,048	12,387	77	157	23,298	16,792	12,991	77
Oriental Negros	129	17,464	12,926	9,329	72	131	17,684	13,091	9,485	72
Nueva Ecija	93	13,692	9,675	7,493	77	103	14,440	10,308	8,058	78
Nueva Vizcaya	22	2,697	2,068	1,768	85	24	2,839	2,189	1,883	86
Palawan	33	3,865	2,951	2,513	85	34	3,949	3,030	2,589	85
Pampanga	151	19,096	13,636	10,759	79	160	20,003	14,397	11,468	80
Pangasinan	234	43,324	28,536	22,229	74	249	45,109	30,029	23,611	78
Rizal	65	9,846	7,291	5,957	82	71	10,418	7,792	6,423	82
Samar	167	21,222	14,649	11,487	78	176	21,846	15,086	11,861	79
Sorsogon	100	12,707	9,420	7,339	78	105	13,161	9,800	7,679	78
Surigao	114	11,758	8,463	6,849	75	119	12,078	8,716	6,572	75
Tarlac	129	15,723	11,197	8,555	76	137	16,577	11,891	9,173	77
Tayabas	105	16,230	12,750	10,584	83	113	17,228	13,599	11,377	84
Union	70	9,104	7,976	7,512	94	79	10,048	8,807	8,313	94
Zambales	44	7,522	5,499	4,708	85	48	7,837	5,782	4,975	86
Normal	1	253	232	221	95	3	856	774	746	96
Trade						2	388	336	324	96
Commerce						2	391	282	259	92
Deaf and blind	1	31	26	26	100	1	31	26	26	100
Total	4,121	582,115	423,047	333,862	79	4,404	610,493	446,889	355,722	80

NOTE.—Percentage of attendance is based on the relation of average monthly enrollment to average attendance.

## No. 6.—Enrollment by months.

[A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the monthly enrollment during the school year 1910-11.]

Division.	June.	July.	August.	Sep- tember.	Octo- ber.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	Janu- ary.	Febru- ary.	March.
Manila -----	12,343	13,281	13,592	13,337	13,307	13,369	12,729	13,059	12,653	12,271
Albay -----	1,100	11,201	12,599	13,106	13,118	12,626	12,156	11,750	11,176	10,583
Antique -----	8,080	9,330	10,426	10,264	9,572	8,367	1,434	9,659	10,749	10,520
Bataan -----	1,939	2,139	2,357	2,440	2,421	2,360	119	2,488	2,387	2,308
Batangas -----	8,889	11,379	12,105	11,690	8,868	10,871	11,010	11,921	11,494	10,973
Bohol -----	18,413	22,604	23,895	24,278	24,824	24,612	24,137	24,067	23,285	22,846
Bulacan -----	12,128	13,492	14,508	14,888	15,085	14,815	13,916	14,346	14,351	13,973
Cagayan -----	799	10,412	11,817	12,373	12,331	12,020	11,701	11,945	11,766	11,293
Camarines -----	6,372	9,331	12,102	12,499	12,365	11,951	11,667	11,340	11,163	10,963
Capiz -----	10,465	16,145	18,118	18,041	16,945	14,049	1,324	14,067	15,180	14,683
Cavite -----	8,377	9,401	9,765	9,747	7,747	9,908	9,546	3,140	9,115	8,826
Cebu -----	31,097	36,739	39,336	39,952	40,131	39,903	38,985	37,291	35,941	34,981
Ilocos Norte -----	12,463	13,431	14,145	14,663	16,194	15,361	3,191	13,285	14,433	14,542
Ilocos Sur -----	13,289	14,509	15,582	15,501	15,174	14,475	13,100	13,700	13,575	13,325
Iloilo -----	19,006	21,569	22,836	22,839	21,642	20,518	19,465	18,975	19,490	19,026
Isabela -----	3,125	3,585	3,958	3,946	3,807	3,589	230	2,856	2,984	2,990
Laguna -----	657	9,698	11,301	11,671	11,709	11,377	11,046	10,855	10,690	10,495
Leyte -----	21,186	25,608	27,285	28,109	27,052	24,806	826	23,570	23,860	23,470
Mindoro -----	2,786	3,739	4,019	3,786	455	3,071	3,811	3,938	4,249	4,187
Misamis -----	5,093	8,548	8,836	9,002	8,630	7,864	1,377	8,202	8,568	8,589
Mountain -----	477	3,083	3,436	3,771	3,927	4,055	3,987	3,834	3,743	3,693
Occidental Negros -----	16,939	19,267	19,475	19,122	17,861	15,695	2,040	13,905	14,784	14,178
Oriental Negros -----	9,342	12,789	13,914	14,238	14,190	13,859	145	13,237	13,254	13,023
Nueva Ecija -----	9,469	10,552	10,568	10,674	10,793	10,370	739	10,312	10,241	9,864
Nueva Vizcaya -----	2,123	2,297	2,245	2,226	2,219	2,297	2,250	1,757	2,179	2,301
Palawan -----	124	1,960	2,933	3,083	3,082	3,162	3,154	3,361	3,308	3,241
Pampanga -----	12,523	14,532	15,010	15,295	15,320	15,362	14,029	14,465	14,098	13,330
Pangasinan -----	28,981	33,055	34,475	35,366	35,497	17,646	13,643	27,747	29,068	28,540
Rizal -----	6,692	7,770	8,042	8,151	8,290	8,149	7,610	7,842	7,721	7,466
Samar -----	166	12,453	15,469	16,555	17,364	16,037	15,417	14,267	14,356	14,129
Sorsogon -----	6,081	9,725	10,874	11,326	11,044	10,513	3,417	9,913	9,535	9,221
Surigao -----	4,710	6,971	8,697	9,650	10,001	10,299	2,164	8,827	10,031	9,367
Tarlac -----	10,725	12,334	12,533	12,848	12,868	12,344	10,549	10,673	11,523	11,212
Tayabas -----	1,285	12,382	13,684	14,065	13,845	13,270	12,650	13,719	14,028	14,769
Union -----	1,309	8,018	8,595	8,849	8,955	9,181	9,028	8,884	8,885	8,845
Zambales -----	314	4,273	5,328	5,890	6,079	6,111	5,636	6,251	6,332	6,158
Normal -----	807	807	790	780	781	772	759	748	747	744
Trade -----	379	374	361	344	333	321	317	314	306	306
Commerce -----	312	340	323	293	276	299	271	253	234	222
Deaf and Blind -----				31	26	25	25	25	25	25
Total -----	310,365	439,123	475,334	484,689	474,128	445,679	309,600	430,788	441,507	431,478

NOTE.—Low enrollment for December was due to the fact that normal institutes were in session in ten provinces.



## No. 7.—Daily attendance, by months.

[A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the average daily attendance during the school year 1910–11.]

Division.	June.	July.	August.	Sep-tember.	Octo-ber.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Janu-ary.	Febru-ary.	March
Manila	10,792	12,114	12,321	12,228	12,202	12,122	11,834	11,723	11,660	11,433
Albay	958	9,120	10,309	10,739	10,379	9,659	9,663	8,981	8,689	8,772
Antique	6,459	7,405	8,378	7,976	6,838	5,469	1,114	7,276	8,723	8,809
Bataan	1,503	1,728	1,874	2,026	1,899	1,885	115	1,857	1,933	1,900
Batangas	6,723	9,044	9,780	8,832	5,763	7,538	9,000	9,130	8,924	8,952
Bohol	13,314	18,319	19,733	20,148	20,080	18,933	19,587	18,775	18,960	19,072
Bulacan	10,198	11,290	12,282	12,703	12,943	12,343	11,151	11,650	12,007	12,127
Cagayan	701	8,095	9,835	10,344	9,860	9,158	9,088	8,716	8,980	9,038
Camarinus.	5,166	7,563	9,660	9,997	9,933	8,986	9,214	8,393	8,906	8,885
Capiz	7,558	11,803	14,201	13,892	11,594	9,110	1,170	9,882	11,952	12,013
Cavite	6,961	8,411	8,749	8,651	6,845	8,468	8,320	2,843	7,629	7,902
Cebu	22,932	28,344	29,728	29,569	29,845	28,197	28,943	26,575	26,510	27,015
Ilocos Norte	9,737	10,826	11,001	11,802	13,535	13,315	2,802	9,998	12,145	12,600
Ilocos Sur	11,213	12,393	13,159	13,458	13,331	11,557	9,990	11,611	11,841	11,703
Iloilo	15,747	18,592	19,477	18,655	17,401	15,605	15,798	14,533	16,355	16,560
Isabela	2,380	2,958	3,220	3,199	3,092	2,805	205	2,158	2,497	2,491
Laguna	565	8,075	9,746	10,269	9,952	9,477	9,460	8,784	8,938	9,331
Leyte	16,286	21,241	22,320	22,806	21,809	18,407	756	16,766	18,454	19,353
Mindoro	2,120	2,945	3,241	3,040	396	2,172	2,856	3,030	3,461	3,425
Misamis	3,847	6,354	6,649	6,501	6,031	5,453	1,094	5,598	6,547	6,642
Mountain	351	2,548	2,921	3,244	3,461	3,477	3,464	3,136	3,292	3,310
Occidental Negros.	13,248	15,436	15,432	14,645	13,153	12,103	1,634	9,964	11,703	11,797
Oriental Negros	6,419	9,642	10,624	10,704	10,321	9,717	137	8,699	9,618	9,639
Nueva Ecija	7,525	8,488	8,159	8,388	8,708	8,418	628	6,717	8,145	8,059
Nueva Vizcaya	1,852	1,953	1,972	1,896	1,933	1,936	1,948	1,478	1,832	2,024
Palawan	103	1,645	2,483	2,593	2,548	2,690	2,779	2,803	2,891	2,878
Pampanga	9,731	11,993	12,327	12,363	12,489	12,188	10,446	10,727	11,443	10,940
Pangasinan	22,700	27,807	29,255	29,948	30,802	13,697	10,961	20,042	25,151	25,740
Rizal	5,479	6,620	6,732	6,874	6,905	6,635	5,816	6,350	6,356	6,463
Samar	127	9,744	12,764	13,706	14,208	12,021	11,892	9,996	11,131	11,566
Sorsogon	4,497	7,880	8,956	9,227	8,669	8,093	2,480	7,162	7,321	7,326
Surigao	3,462	5,494	6,850	7,552	7,791	7,426	1,554	5,956	7,470	7,244
Tarlac	8,346	10,256	10,352	10,562	10,858	9,741	6,313	7,197	9,043	9,056
Tayabas	1,152	10,334	11,926	12,046	11,534	11,005	10,500	11,202	11,901	11,957
Union	1,212	7,466	8,141	8,413	8,494	8,625	8,461	8,289	8,399	8,515
Zambales	268	3,651	4,565	5,151	5,402	5,160	4,709	5,113	5,449	5,618
Normal	754	770	754	753	749	736	737	729	735	742
Trade	367	358	344	328	322	312	308	301	296	300
Commerce	268	303	293	278	257	261	252	229	218	206
Deaf and Blind				31	26	25	25	25	25	24
Total	243,021	359,008	390,513	395,537	382,358	344,925	247,204	324,394	357,530	361,427

NOTE.—Low attendance for December was due to the fact that normal institutes were in session in ten provinces.

## No. 8.—Enrollment by sexes and courses.

[A table showing the enrollment, by sexes, in the different courses of study during the month of September, 1910.]

Course of study.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Primary	278,909	181,117	460,026
Intermediate	16,778	4,922	21,700
Secondary	2,513	450	2,963
Total	298,200	186,489	484,689

The proportion of males to females is as 3 is to 2.



No. 10.—*Distribution of intermediate pupils by special courses.*

[A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the enrollment of intermediate pupils by special courses, based on monthly enrollment, March, 1911.]

Division.	Grade V.									
	General.		Teaching.		Farm- ing, male.	Trade, male.	House- keep- ing and house- hold arts, fe- male.	Total.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.				Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Manila	422	146						422	146	568
Albay	343	115						343	115	458
Antique	84	34				17		101	34	135
Bataan	30	6						30	6	36
Batangas	203	49	13	1	21			237	50	287
Bohol	154	46						154	46	200
Bulacan	265	93	22	3				287	96	383
Cagayan	158	11			16	49	59	223	70	293
Camaringes	243	105						243	105	348
Capiz	203	69						203	69	272
Cavite	107	35	15	3	46		19	168	57	225
Cebu	238	63						238	63	301
Ilocos Norte	180	72	47		66		13	293	85	378
Ilocos Sur	332	122						332	122	454
Iloilo	419	113	23	4		44		486	117	603
Isabela	78	10	18	5				96	15	111
Laguna	197	83				6		203	83	286
Leyte	219	101	59	10	20	39	19	337	130	467
Mindoro	43	11						43	11	54
Misamis	50	46						50	46	96
Mountain	43	11						43	11	54
Occidental Negros	261	90				9		270	90	360
Oriental Negros	51	19						51	19	70
Nueva Ecija	152	41			23	21		196	41	237
Nueva Vizcaya	49	14						49	14	63
Palawan	44	4			1	8		53	4	57
Pampanga	173	32				69	14	242	46	288
Pangasinan	518	162				29		547	162	709
Rizal	164	42						164	42	206
Samar	215	65						215	65	280
Sorsogon	115					59	37	174	37	211
Surigao	78	29				26		104	29	133
Tarlac	231	46	75	9		25		331	55	386
Tayabas	237	75				1		238	75	313
Union	199	69			71	35	19	305	88	393
Zambales	126	21						126	21	147
Normal	41	39						41	39	80
Trade						109		109		109
Commerce										
Deaf and Blind										
Total	6,665	2,089	272	35	264	546	180	7,747	2,304	10,051

No. 10.—*Distribution of intermediate pupils by special courses—Continued.*

Division.	Grade VI.									
	General.		Teaching.		Farm- ing, male.	Trade, male.	House- keep- ing and house- hold arts, fe- male.	Total.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.				Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Manila -----	352	110	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	352	110	462
Albay -----	198	76	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	198	76	274
Antique -----	68	29	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	68	29	97
Bataan -----	37	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	37	5	42
Batangas -----	160	36	-----	-----	-----	12	10	172	46	218
Bohol -----	91	23	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	91	23	114
Bulacan -----	167	64	26	7	-----	-----	-----	193	71	264
Cagayan -----	91	2	-----	-----	-----	7	-----	133	36	169
Camarines -----	140	89	-----	-----	-----	35	34	140	89	229
Capiz -----	124	62	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	124	62	186
Cavite -----	66	22	14	9	35	-----	4	115	35	150
Cebu -----	141	38	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	141	38	179
Ilocos Norte -----	111	34	-----	-----	-----	26	24	161	41	202
Ilocos Sur -----	226	83	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	226	83	309
Iloilo -----	211	76	12	-----	-----	30	-----	253	76	329
Isabela -----	54	5	20	1	-----	-----	-----	74	6	80
Laguna -----	143	53	-----	-----	-----	25	-----	168	53	221
Leyte -----	22	9	59	14	24	21	37	126	60	186
Mindoro -----	26	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	26	5	31
Misamis -----	42	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	42	20	62
Mountain -----	13	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	13	5	18
Occidental Negros -----	161	48	-----	-----	-----	8	-----	169	48	217
Oriental Negros -----	19	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19	15	34
Nueva Ecija -----	166	37	-----	-----	41	-----	-----	207	37	244
Nueva Vizcaya -----	19	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19	3	22
Palawan -----	6	3	-----	-----	1	2	-----	9	3	12
Pampanga -----	162	35	-----	-----	-----	29	6	191	41	232
Pangasinan -----	374	75	-----	-----	-----	34	-----	408	75	483
Rizal -----	125	24	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	125	24	149
Samar -----	73	32	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	73	32	105
Sorsogon -----	45	-----	-----	-----	-----	32	20	77	20	97
Surigao -----	36	19	-----	-----	-----	23	-----	59	19	78
Tarlac -----	52	14	56	9	-----	29	-----	137	27	164
Tayabas -----	140	75	-----	-----	-----	20	-----	160	75	235
Union -----	70	14	-----	-----	60	36	11	166	25	191
Zambales -----	71	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	71	9	80
Normal -----	40	31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	40	31	71
Trade -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	96	-----	96	-----	96
Commerce -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Deaf and Blind -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total -----	4,042	1,284	187	40	194	456	129	4,879	1,453	6,332

No. 10.—*Distribution of intermediate pupils by special courses—Continued.*

Division.	Grade VII.											
	General.		Teaching.		Farm- ing, male.	Trade, male.	House- keep- ing and house- hold arts, fe- male.	Business.		Total.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.				Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Manila	194	67								194	67	261
Albay	93	51								93	51	144
Antique	24	3								24	3	27
Bataan	22	6								22	6	28
Batangas	82	17	28	4	12	14				136	21	157
Bohol	35	7								35	7	42
Bulacan	113	35	22	5						135	40	175
Cagayan	54	3				39	16			93	19	112
Camarines	75	35								75	35	110
Capiz	48	11								48	11	59
Cavite	49	18	17	2	19		10			85	30	115
Cebu	61	14								61	14	75
Ilocos Norte	54	2			16	6				76	2	78
Ilocos Sur	141	44								141	44	185
Iloilo	75	18	16			16				107	18	125
Isabela	22	2	11	1						33	3	36
Laguna	69	8				16	12			85	20	105
Leyte	3	2	12	5	24	9	15			48	22	70
Mindoro	12									12		12
Misamis	20	4								20	4	24
Mountain												
Occidental Negros	34	17				13				47	17	64
Oriental Negros	17	7								17	7	24
Nueva Ecija	63	11			15					78	11	89
Nueva Vizcaya	5	2								5	2	7
Palawan	4					4				8		8
Pampanga	100	25				17	8			117	33	150
Pangasinan	126	28				34				160	28	188
Rizal	104	22								104	22	126
Samar	32	8								32	8	40
Sorsogon	28					8	12			36	12	48
Surigao	21	16				11				32	16	48
Tarlac	17	2	52	9		22				91	11	102
Tayabas	128	57				4				132	57	189
Union	134	9	13				10			147	19	166
Zambales	30	4								30	4	34
Normal	57	25								57	25	82
Trade						70				70		70
Commerce								77	2	77	2	79
Deaf and Blind												
Total	2,146	580	171	26	86	283	83	77	2	2,763	691	3,454

No. 10.—*Distribution of intermediate pupils by special courses—Continued.*

Division.	Totals for the three grades.											
	General.		Teaching		Farm- ing, male.	Trade, male.	House- keep- ing and house- hold arts, fe- male.	Business.		Total.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.				Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Manila	968	323								968	323	1,291
Albay	634	242								634	242	876
Antique	176	66				17				193	66	259
Bataan	89	17								89	17	106
Batangas	445	102	41	5	33	26	10			545	125	670
Bohol	280	76								280	76	356
Bulacan	545	192	70	15						615	207	822
Cagayan	303	16			23	123	109			449	117	566
Camarines	458	229								458	229	687
Capiz	375	142								375	142	517
Cavite	222	75	46	14	100		33			368	122	490
Cebu	440	115								440	115	555
Ilocos Norte	345	108	47		108	30	20			530	128	658
Ilocos Sur	699	249								699	249	948
Iloilo	705	207	51	4		90				846	211	1,057
Isabela	154	17	49	7						203	24	227
Laguna	409	144				47	12			456	156	612
Leyte	244	112	130	29	68	69	71			511	212	723
Mindoro	81	16								81	16	97
Misamis	112	70								112	70	182
Mountain	56	16								56	16	72
Occidental Negros	456	155				30				486	155	641
Oriental Negros	87	41								87	41	128
Nueva Ecija	381	89			79	21				481	89	570
Nueva Vizcaya	73	19								73	19	92
Palawan	54	7			2	14				70	7	77
Pampanga	435	92				115	28			550	120	670
Pangasinan	1018	265				97				1,115	265	1,380
Rizal	393	88								393	88	481
Samar	320	105								320	105	425
Sorsogon	188					99	69			287	69	356
Surigao	135	64				60				195	64	259
Tarlac	300	66	183	27		76				559	93	652
Tayabas	505	207				25				530	207	737
Union	403	92	13		131	71	40			618	132	750
Zambales	227	34								227	34	261
Normal	138	95								138	95	233
Trade						275				275		275
Commerce								77	2	77	2	79
Deaf and Blind												
Total	12,853	3,953	630	101	544	1,285	392	77	2	15,389	4,448	19,837

## No. 11.—Promotions.

[A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the promotions in the various grades during the school year 1910-11.]

Division.	Primary grades.				Intermediate grades.			Years of high school.				Total.
	I to II.	II to III.	III to IV.	IV to V.	V to VI.	VI to VII.	VII to first year.	First to second year.	Second to third year.	Third to fourth year.	From fourth year.	
Manila	1,741	1,242	872	511	451	339	223	190	147	110	114	5,940
Albay	3,362	1,698	1,146	422	353	210	93	15				7,294
Antique	1,137	742	370	159	69	54	22	7				2,560
Bataan	443	206	88	72	29	35	24	8				905
Batangas	1,493	1,208	584	436	224	178	115	14				4,252
Bohol	3,290	1,730	685	424	139	75	29	15				6,387
Bulacan	3,601	1,465	725	413	264	196	121	43	29	21	20	6,898
Cagayan	3,176	1,057	542	244	198	117	87	19	14	11	4	5,469
Camarines	2,795	1,468	648	402	313	184	95	15	14			5,934
Capiz	2,965	1,665	913	412	209	127	48	23	17			6,379
Cavite	1,519	973	628	296	166	106	67	20	16			3,791
Cebu	5,448	2,615	953	480	278	114	44	21	15	9		9,977
Ilocos Norte	2,360	1,794	399	284	247	108	45	21	13			5,271
Ilocos Sur	1,982	1,233	551	308	249	132	82	40	29	13		4,569
Iloilo	3,126	2,240	1,384	608	515	263	78	36	33	17	18	8,318
Isabela	457	282	243	91	84	68	21	12				1,258
Laguna	1,839	1,175	616	429	249	181	87	18				4,624
Leyte	4,347	2,964	1,232	760	371	138	67	10	14			9,903
Mindoro	805	273	200	97	37	34	9	5				1,460
Misamis	2,410	1,290	763	288	58	38	19					4,866
Mountain				45	35	15						95
Occidental Negros	1,504	1,513	841	422	241	148	52	15	10	9	7	4,762
Oriental Negros	1,763	914	310	131	43	21	17	6	3			3,208
Nueva Ecija	1,153	733	431	285	192	183	76	37	9			3,119
Nueva Vizcaya	101	160	75	60	35	13	4	8				456
Palawan	739	509	287	91	51	15	7					1,699
Pampanga	1,661	1,088	500	325	246	198	118	31	27	17		4,211
Pangasinan	4,100	3,030	1,736	936	490	292	112	31	15			10,742
Rizal	1,044	761	398	267	171	113	108					2,862
Samar	5,931	2,723	1,085	250	146	29	21	7				10,192
Sorsogon	4,590	1,490	530	332	154	54	35	7				7,192
Surigao	1,438	877	403	157	78	54	33	6	4			3,050
Tarlac	1,212	739	414	290	209	129	74	12		17		3,096
Tayabas	4,697	1,932	744	438	241	153	145	44	22	4	4	8,424
Union	1,818	1,001	576	374	290	146	83	18	3			4,309
Zambales	1,315	465	303	190	136	76	33	16				2,534
Normal	29	32	39	31	76	63	93	55	33	55		569
Trade					29	45	51	19	6	6		156
Commerce						4	28	58	24			114
Deaf and Blind												
Total	81,341	45,302	22,244	11,760	7,366	4,448	2,436	940	519	267	222	176,845

No. 12.—*Promotions for the last four years.*

[A table showing the average daily attendance, promotions, and percentages of promotions for the Islands, by grades, for the four school years 1907-11.]

Grade.	Primary course.				Intermediate course.			Secondary course.				Total.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	
1907-8:												
Average daily attendance.....	165,657	55,631	20,418	11,114	5,754	3,850	1,470	450	305	146	12	264,807
Promotions.....	63,178	31,101	13,848	4,954	3,661	2,274	1,051	428	191	80	11	120,777
Percentage of promotions.....	38	55	68	45	63	59	71	93	63	55	91	46
1908-9:												
Average daily attendance.....	177,245	68,916	27,312	13,500	5,230	3,812	1,998	870	430	168	144	299,625
Promotions.....	72,215	34,548	11,361	7,273	4,395	3,070	1,529	616	366	164	88	135,625
Percentage of promotions.....	41	50	42	54	84	81	77	71	85	97	61	46
1909-10:												
Average daily attendance.....	191,498	60,930	31,461	14,062	7,600	4,234	2,480	1,127	490	286	166	314,334
Promotions.....	80,440	43,688	20,961	9,992	6,030	3,440	2,108	765	392	274	122	168,212
Percentage of promotions.....	42	72	67	71	79	81	85	68	80	96	73	54
1910-11:												
Average daily attendance.....	209,119	74,232	33,125	17,386	9,466	6,042	3,402	1,603	624	282	241	355,522
Promotions.....	81,341	45,302	22,244	11,760	7,366	4,448	2,436	940	519	267	222	176,845
Percentage of promotions.....	39	61	67	68	78	74	72	59	82	94	92	50

No. 13.—*Examinations and promotions.*

[A table showing, by grades and sexes for 1910-11, the total number of pupils examined, promoted, failed, average age, and number of days in grades.]

Grade.		Total number examined.	Total number promoted.				Total number failed.
			Average age.	Average number of days in grade.	Passed.	Conditioned.	
Primary:							
I	(Male		9.8	188			
	(Female		9.4	185			
II	(Male		11.6	168			
	(Female		11.3	171			
III	(Male		11.2	173			
	(Female		12.9	174			
IV	(Male	13,886	15	177	7,144	1,572	5,170
	(Female	5,001	14	178	2,447	597	1,957
Intermediate:							
V	(Male	7,401	15.9	148	4,824	752	1,825
	(Female	2,255	15.3	177	1,533	257	465
VI	(Male	4,653	17	184	3,053	401	1,199
	(Female	1,350	16	181	865	129	356
VII	(Male	2,577	17.9	185	1,706	222	649
	(Female	675	17	184	417	91	167
Secondary:							
First	(Male	928	18	189	639	143	146
	(Female	236	16.9	190	118	40	78
Second	(Male	550	18.5	189	347	87	116
	(Female	99	17.6	191	61	24	14
Third	(Male	273	19	191	207	29	37
	(Female	33	18.2	193	29	2	2
Fourth	(Male	209	20	195	184	2	23
	(Female	37	19.6	197	35	1	1



No. 14.—*Total population and school attendance.*

[A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the relation of total population and school population to school enrollment for the school year 1910-11.]

Division.	Total population.	School population.	Proposed school attendance.	Average monthly enrollment.	Per cent of total population.	Per cent of school population.	Relation of average monthly enrollment to proposed school population.
Manila	235,000	39,166	13,056	12,994	6	33	99
Albay	239,434	39,905	13,302	12,045	5	30	90
Antique	134,166	22,361	7,454	9,672	7	43	128
Bataan	45,166	7,527	2,509	2,315	5	30	92
Batangas	257,714	42,952	14,317	11,146	4	25	77
Bohol	269,324	44,887	14,962	23,296	9	52	155
Bulacan	223,327	37,221	12,407	14,150	6	37	114
Cagayan	152,825	25,471	8,490	11,738	7	46	138
Camarines	233,472	38,912	12,971	11,481	5	29	88
Capiz	278,940	46,490	15,497	15,318	6	33	98
Cavite	134,779	22,463	7,488	8,538	6	38	114
Cebu	694,590	115,765	38,588	37,436	5	32	97
Ilocos Norte	177,667	29,611	9,870	14,277	8	47	144
Ilocos Sur	214,342	35,724	11,908	14,224	7	39	119
Iloilo	403,932	67,322	22,441	20,536	5	30	91
Isabela	68,793	11,466	3,822	3,425	4	29	89
Laguna	148,606	24,768	8,256	10,979	7	43	133
Leyte	389,631	64,939	21,646	24,991	6	38	115
Mindoro	40,659	6,777	2,259	3,732	9	55	165
Misamis	137,090	22,848	7,616	8,144	6	36	106
Mountain	257,556	42,926	14,309	3,725	1	8	26
Occidental Negros	301,618	50,270	16,757	16,792	6	33	100
Oriental Negros	184,889	30,815	10,271	13,091	7	42	127
Nueva Ecija	132,999	22,167	7,389	10,308	8	47	139
Nueva Vizcaya	22,006	3,667	1,222	2,189	10	59	179
Palawan	28,022	4,670	1,557	3,030	10	64	194
Pampanga	210,358	35,060	11,686	14,397	7	41	123
Pangasinan	439,235	73,206	24,402	30,029	7	41	123
Rizal	172,800	28,800	9,600	7,792	4	27	81
Samar	265,549	44,258	14,753	15,086	6	34	102
Sorsogon	167,806	27,968	9,323	9,800	5	35	105
Surigao	110,225	18,371	6,124	8,716	8	46	142
Tarlac	137,155	22,859	7,620	11,891	9	52	156
Tayabas	201,929	33,655	11,218	13,599	7	44	121
Union	126,294	21,049	7,016	8,807	7	41	125
Zambales	56,099	9,350	3,116	5,782	10	61	185
Normal				774			
Trade				336			
Commerce				282			
Deaf and Blind				26			
Total	7,293,997	1,215,666	405,222	446,889	6	39	110

NOTE.—Total school population, as used in this report, is one-sixth of the total population. The proposed school attendance is one-third of the school population.

The figures on population here indicated are based on the 1903 census and have been modified by recent division estimates by division superintendents.

No. 15.—*Normal institutes.*

[A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the enrollment, attendance, percentage of attendance, and the instructors, American and Filipino, in the normal institutes held during the school year 1910-11.]

Division.	Weeks in session.	Enrollment.	Attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Instructors.	
					American.	Filipino.
Manila .....						
Albay .....	4	238	236	100	9	5
Antique .....	6	116	103	93	4	
Bataan .....	4	46	46	100	2	5
Batangas .....						
Bohol .....	6	192	179	93	5	7
Bulacan .....						
Cagayan .....	4	194	183	94	4	13
Camarines .....	3	171	170	98	5	1
Capiz .....	4	279	271	97	10	12
Cavite .....	4	36	36	100	2	2
	4	97	94	100	5	7
Cebu .....						
Ilocos Norte .....	4	193	177	98	6	3
	3	101	97	99		2
Ilocos Sur .....	4	34	31	91	1	1
	4	32	28	96	1	1
Iloilo .....						
Isabela .....	4	62	62	100	3	4
Laguna .....	4	128	119	95	4	2
Leyte .....	6	399	394	99	10	10
Mindoro .....	8	65	61	94	2	5
Misamis .....	3	99	97	98	6	3
Mountain .....	3	63	60	95	3	5
Occidental Negros .....	6	264	219	97	9	5
Oriental Negros .....	4	229	220	96	8	8
Nueva Ecija .....	4	160	150	98	5	3
Nueva Viscaya .....	3	44	44	100	2	
Palawan .....	4	53	52	98	2	1
Pampanga .....						
Pangasinan .....	8	319	318	100	10	7
	6	279	246	85	6	1
Rizal .....						
Samar .....	6	262	232	95	7	3
Sorsogon .....	4	122	121	99	5	
	4	47	47	100	1	7
Surigao .....	4	185	149	81	11	1
Tarlac .....						
Tayabas .....	4	183	174	99	7	3
Union .....	4	155	155	100	4	7
Zamboales .....	3	95	93	98	2	4
Normal .....	4	913	818	90	23	26
Trade .....	6	163	155	96	5	2
Commerce .....						
Deaf and Blind .....						
Total .....	156	6,021	5,667	94	191	166

NOTE.—This table does not include interprovincial summer institutes and vacation assemblies, which are mentioned in the body of this report.

## No. 16.—Attainments of Filipino teachers.

[A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the scholastic attainments, the ability to teach, and the executive ability of all Filipino teachers employed during the school year 1910-11.]

Division.	Attainments by grades.											
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	First.	Sec- ond.	Third.	Fourth.	Total
Manila				67	4	3	225	48	9		53	409
Albay						47	91	81	22	3	1	245
Antique					9	96	43	15	11	3		177
Bataan					1	18	21	10	1		3	54
Batangas						11	80	143	10	6	8	258
Bohol				15	121	145	82	23	6	1		393
Bulacan				6		35	87	57	22	4	5	216
Cagayan			1	4	49	68	52	40	3		3	220
Camarines					9	33	89	58	9		3	201
Capiz		3		4	73	99	64	73	9	3	4	332
Cavite					6	21	64	84	7	1	9	192
Cebu			13	91	219	276	146	75		1		821
Ilocos Norte				2	63	164	58	51	3	2	2	345
Ilocos Sur				9	43	70	64	67	27	23	6	309
Iloilo				12	85	170	157	65	11	3	11	514
Isabela					9	33	26	24	7			99
Laguna					17	51	56	71	10		5	210
Leyte				1	51	186	121	61	14	12	2	448
Mindoro					23	21	16	19			4	83
Misamis					31	73	32	26	17	1		180
Mountain	14		3	14	28	52	14	10				135
Occidental Negros				1	42	142	103	79	6		5	378
Oriental Negros				13	105	86	27	16	1	1	4	253
Nueva Ecija					10	90	99	39	7		6	251
Nueva Vizcaya	2			1	13	34	12	4				66
Palawan					8	13	9	29		1		61
Pampanga				1	5	81	137	69	5		6	304
Pangasinan					18	86	149	551	30	1	6	841
Rizal					5	16	35	110	3	1	10	180
Samar			1	2	49	84	89	29	3			257
Sorsogon					15	74	46	46	4			185
Surigao			8	24	83	51	40	22	1	2	3	229
Tarlac					1	73	151	90	11	2	4	332
Tayabas			1	8	16	53	53	103	8	1	9	252
Union				13	40	57	80	13	2	1		206
Zambales	30	6	1	3	12	31	32					115
Normal							8				7	15
Trade					1	5	3	2	1		1	13
Commerce							1			1		2
Deaf and Blind							2					2
Total	46	9	23	292	1,264	2,648	2,664	2,303	280	74	180	9,783

## No. 16.—Attainments of Filipino teachers—Continued.

Division.	Ability to teach by grades.										Executive ability.			
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	First.	Sec- ond.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	To- tal.
Manila	122	76	84	58	26	14	29			409	375	26	8	409
Albay		70	82	63	15	9	6			245	200	40	5	245
Antique	51	57	30	19	12	6	2			177	151	19	7	177
Bataan	7	11	21	10	2	3				54	35	18	1	54
Batangas		155	45	21	21	9	7			258	222	27	9	258
Bohol	43	166	119	43	18	2	2			393	357	27	9	393
Bulacan		6	136	53	10	11				216	159	48	9	216
Cagayan	3	37	77	63	22	16	2			220	152	56	12	220
Camaringes	1	5	89	62	37	6	1			201	160	37	4	201
Capiz	50	108	75	65	20	16				332	242	75	15	332
Cavite	4	38	76	55	2	5	12			192	148	36	8	192
Cebu	122	347	188	90	58	16				821	746	62	13	821
Ilocos Norte	41	201	54	31	14	4				345	325	18	2	345
Ilocos Sur	29	88	96	44	36	7	9			309	240	65	4	309
Iloilo	63	122	158	99	30	27	15			514	428	75	11	514
Isabela	2	4	37	38	15	3				99	23	75	1	99
Laguna	1	55	69	57	12	14	2			210	152	45	13	210
Leyte	6	244	94	79	22	3				448	386	55	7	448
Mindoro		48	13	17	5					83	73	5	5	83
Misamis	30	60	33	41	16					180	152	25	3	180
Mountain	17	56	35	24	3					135	100	35		135
Occidental Negros	59	128	88	58	18	26	1			378	319	50	9	378
Oriental Negros	14	115	81	38			5			253	221	23	9	253
Nueva Ecija		72	95	55	15	8	6			251	212	24	15	251
Nueva Vizcaya	23	30	6	5	2					66	61	5		66
Palawan		6	13	10	17	13	2			61	29	26	6	61
Pampanga	29	152	54	47	5	11	6			304	276	28		304
Pangasinan	7	88	161	511	55	11	8			841	766	73	2	841
Rizal	13	21	55	81	3	4	3			181	154	24	2	180
Samar	16	54	91	67	24	5				257	222	32	3	257
Sorsogon	12	49	57	52	13	2				185	150	35		185
Surigao	26	58	72	46	22	3		2		229	129	86	14	229
Tarlac	45	99	90	44	43	8	3			332	303	25	4	332
Tayabas	69	78	41	43	16	4	1			252	218	33	1	252
Union	34	64	47	41	17	3				205	190	15	1	206
Zambales	33	34	18	17	7	3	3			115	80	34	1	115
Normal				8			7			15	8			15
Trade					3	3	3	2	2	13	13			13
Commerce							1		1	2	2			2
Deaf and Blind				2						2	2			2
Total	972	3,002	2,580	2,155	656	275	136	4	3	9,783	8,181	1,389	213	9,783

NOTE.—Executive ability: Class "A" represents the ability of a teacher to organize and supervise a class; "B", a town; "C", a district. Teachers having primary attainments are in most cases special industrial teachers.

No. 17.—*Classification of all teachers.*

[A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the number of American, Insular, municipal, and apprentice teachers on duty at the close of the school year ending April 2, 1911.]

Division.	American.										Filipino Insular.									
	Pri- mary.		Inter- medi- ate.		Sec- ond- ary.		Super- vising.		Total.		Pri- mary.		Inter- medi- ate.		Sec- ond- ary.		Supervising, male.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Supervising, male.	Male.	Female.	
Manila	6		2	21	12	15		4	14	46	1		1	2				3	2	2
Albay		3	6	1			7		11	6			12	1				15	1	1
Antique		2	2	1			4		7	2	9	1						1	17	2
Bataan		1	2	1			1		3	2	5		3					2	10	
Batangas		2	7	1			5		8	7	3		11	7				6	20	
Bohol		4	4	1			9		14	4	19	2	3					6	28	2
Bulacan		5	5	2	3		7		14	8	6	3	8	2	1			3	18	5
Cagayan		6	4	2			4		12	4	3	3	11	3			11	5	6	6
Camarines		2	5	1		1	9		12	6	3	2	11	3			5	19	5	
Capiz		6	4	2			11		19	4	4	3	6	5			14	24	8	8
Cavite		3	3	1	2		4		8	5	3	2	8	3	1			7	19	5
Cebu		4	10	3			11	1	18	11	30	7	7	3			2	39	10	6
Ilocos Norte		4	3	2			6		12	3	7	1	9	5				2	18	6
Ilocos Sur		6	5	2	1		8		16	6	28	4	8	9	1			3	40	13
Iloilo	3	1	6	6	3	2	10		22	9	10	4	7	4				9	26	8
Isabela		2	1	1			3		6	1	9	1						2	11	1
Laguna		3	5	1			7		11	5	1		11	3				2	14	3
Leyte		4	6	2			11		17	6	11	1	12	1				3	26	2
Mindoro		1	2	1			2		3	3	3	1	2	1			5	10	2	
Misamis	1		2	3			4		7	3	33	4	1	2				34	6	
Mountain	1	4		1			5	1	6	6	62	26	4					66	26	11
Occidental Negros			3	2	1	1	12		16	3	3	2	14	9			4	21	11	
Oriental Negros			2	2	1		7		10	2	11	6	4	1				2	17	7
Nueva Ecija		4	6	1			5		10	6	10		10		1		2	23		
Nueva Viscaya		1	1	1			2		4	1	21	6	1						6	1
Palawan		1	1	1			2		3	1	18	1	4				1	23	1	
Pampanga		3	7	1	2		5		9	9	5	1	12	4	1		4	22	5	
Pangasinan		9	5		2		16		25	7	11	2	17	6			22	50	8	
Rizal	1	2	7				4		6	8	9	3	8	1			2	19	4	
Samar		4	4	1			10		15	4	22	3	3	2			3	28	5	
Sorsogon		3	3	2	1		6		10	2	1	5	2				8	13	3	
Surigao	1		3	3	1		12		17	3	44	2	3	2			1	48	4	
Tarlac		2	5	1	1	4			7	6	5						4	18	2	
Tayabas		7	2	3			6	1	16	3			14	6			5	19	6	
Union		3	6	2			4		9	6	10	1	8	1			2	20	2	
Zambales			4	2			3		5	4	9	1	6				1	16		
Normal	2	1	1	8	15	1			10	18		2	1	2	2	7		3	11	
Trade		11	2	1					12	2			11					1		
Commerce		1	3	4	4	1			6	7			1		1			2		
Deaf and Blind						1		1	1	1	1	1						1	1	
General Office						10	3	10	3								1	1		
Total	6	15	127	168	69	49	238	11	440	243	429	96	273	93	8	7	148	858	196	

NOTE.—American teachers receive salary from the Insular Government. Filipino Insular teachers receive salary from the Insular Government. Filipino municipal teachers receive salary from the towns which employ them. Apprentice teachers are Filipinos serving without pay.

No. 17.—*Classification of all teachers.*—Continued.

Division.	Filipino municipal.					Apprentices.						Grand total.				
	Primary.		Inter- medi- ate.	Secondary, female.	Total.		Pri- mary.		Inter- medi- ate.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Manila	147	189	9	10	1	156	200							172	248	420
Albay	150	54	7	4		157	58							183	65	248
Antique	111	25				111	25							135	29	164
Bataan	31	12				31	12							44	14	58
Batangas	151	53	14	7		165	60							193	74	267
Bohol	196	118				196	118	7	10			7	10	245	134	379
Bulacan	116	70	3			119	70							151	83	234
Cagayan	130	42	2			132	42							169	52	221
Camarines	111	46	3			114	46							145	57	202
Capiz	183	56				183	56	2				2		228	68	296
Cavite	85	71	1			86	71	1	3			1	3	114	84	198
Cebu	429	192	3			432	192							489	213	702
Ilocos Norte	152	62		1		152	63	3	2			3	2	185	74	259
Ilocos Sur	151	79	7	1		158	80							214	99	313
Iloilo	241	110	10	1		251	111	40	6			40	6	339	134	473
Isabela*	52	15	2			54	15							71	17	88
Laguna	119	66	5	1		124	67							149	75	224
Leyte	278	104	1	1		279	105							322	113	435
Mindoro	44	21				44	21							57	26	83
Misamis	60	40	1			61	40							102	49	151
Mountain	4	6				4	6							76	38	114
Occidental Negros	189	76	7			196	76	4	1			4	1	237	91	328
Oriental Negros	132	59				132	59							159	68	227
Nueva Ecija	117	46	1			118	46							151	52	203
Nueva Vizcaya	17	11				17	11							43	18	61
Palawan	27	3				27	3							53	5	58
Pampanga	143	87	4	1		147	88							178	102	280
Pangasinan	352	112	5	1		357	113	9	1			9	1	441	129	570
Rizal	64	74				64	74							89	86	175
Samar	178	41		1		178	42							221	51	272
Sorsogon	131	35				131	35							154	40	194
Surigao	79	41				79	41							144	48	192
Tarlac	165	25	3			168	25	31	3	22	7	53	10	246	43	289
Tayabas	141	84	2			143	84							178	93	271
Union	117	50	4	2		121	52	2	2			2	2	152	62	214
Zambales	70	25	1			71	25	3				3		95	29	124
Normal														13	29	42
Trade														23	2	25
Commerce														8	7	15
Deaf and Blind														1	2	3
General Office														11	3	14
Total	4,863	2,200	95	31	1	4,958	2,232	102	28	22	7	124	35	6,380	2,706	9,086

NOTE.—American teachers receive salary from the Insular Government. Filipino Insular teachers receive salary from the Insular Government. Filipino municipal teachers receive salary from the towns which employ them. Apprentice teachers are Filipinos serving without pay.

No. 18.—*Non-Christian schools in Christian provinces.*

[A table showing the schools, attendance, expenditures, and tribes represented in the non-Christian schools maintained in Christian provinces, March, 1911.]

Division.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	Annual salaries for teachers.			Other annual expenses.			Total annual expenses.
			Insular.	Provin- cial.	Munic- ipal.	Insular.	Provin- cial.	Munic- ipal.	
Manila									
Albay	1	1			₱240.00				₱240.00
Antique	1	1	₱270.00						270.00
Bataan									
Batangas									
Bohol									
Bulacan									
Cagayan									
Camarines	8	8		₱2,730.00					2,730.00
Capiz									
Cavite									
Cebu									
Ilocos Norte	4	4	1,080.00						1,080.00
Ilocos Sur	16	29	4,392.00		2,964.00			₱349.24	7,705.24
Iloilo									
Isabela	1	1	240.00			₱60.00			300.00
Laguna									
Leyte									
Mindoro									
Misamis									
Mountain									
Occidental Negros									
Oriental Negros	2	2	415.00					25.00	440.00
Nueva Ecija	1	1	90.00			66.98			156.98
Nueva Vizcaya									
Palawan	2	3	3,082.00		300.00	103.00	₱2,255.00		5,740.00
Pampanga	1	1	360.00				61.10		421.10
Pangasinan	2	4	1,260.00			968.84			2,228.84
Rizal									
Samar									
Sorsogon									
Surigao									
Tarlac	1	1		192.00					192.00
Tayabas									
Union									
Zambales	1	3		804.00		600.00	700.00		2,104.00
Normal									
Trade									
Commerce									
Deaf and Blind									
Total	41	59	11,189.00	3,726.00	3,504.00	1,798.82	3,016.10	374.24	23,608.16

No. 18.—*Non-Christian schools in Christian provinces*—Continued.

Division.	Annual enrollment.		Average daily attendance.		Enrollment by grades for March.										Total.		Tribes and classes of people.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	I.		II.		III.		IV.		V.				
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Manila																	
Albay	14	29	9	16	12	22									12	22	Negritos. Do.
Antique	54	45	30	29	18	20	4	9							22	29	
Bataan																	
Batangas																	
Bohol																	
Bulacan																	
Cagayan																	
Camarines	227	144	142	96	129	79	57	31							186	110	Dumagat and Ne- gritos.
Capiz																	
Cavite																	
Cebu																	
Ilocos Norte	55	39	49	45	28	44	27	3							55	47	Tinguians. Do.
Ilocos Sur	1,135	434	767	298	533	298	220	46	134	10	24	1	18	1	929	356	
Iloilo																	
Isabela	25	30	15	20	25	25									25	25	Negritos.
Laguna																	
Leyte																	
Mindoro																	
Misamis																	
Mountain																	
Occidental Negros																	
Oriental Negros	120	62	41	29	76	46									76	46	Visayans. Ibilao.
Nueva Ecija	7	1	7	1	7	1									7	1	
Nueva Vizcaya																	
Palawan	74		45		44		4								48		Tagbanuas. Negritos. Bagos.
Pampanga	26		18		18										18		
Pangasinan	239	127	174	84	115	75	25	6	25	4	14	3			179	88	
Rizal																	
Samar																	
Sorsogon																	
Surigao																	
Tarlac	8	10	7	9	8	10									8	10	Negritos.
Tayabas																	
Union																	
Zambales	38	40	17	26	31	35	7	5							38	40	Do.
Normal																	
Trade																	
Commerce																	
Deaf and Blind																	
Total	2,022	961	1,321	653	1,044	655	344	100	159	14	38	4	18	1	1,603	774	Tinguians, 1,387; Dumagat, 110; Bagos, 267; Ne- gritos, 435; Visa- yans, 122; Tagba- nuas, 48; Ibilao, 8.

Average cost of education per pupil enrolled, March, 1911, ₱9.93.

NOTE.—For statistics on schools in the non-Christian provinces of Mountain, Nueva Vizcaya, and Agusan (Bataan and Bukidnon), see table on page 75.



No. 19.—*Schools in non-Christian provinces.*

[A table showing the schools, attendance, and expenditures in the schools of the non-Christian Provinces of Agusan, Mountain, and Nueva Vizcaya.]

Division.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	Total annual expenses.	Total annual enrollment.	Average daily attendance.	Enrollment by grades for March.								Total.
						I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	First year.	
Agusan .....	70	93	₱64,773.64	5,296	3,496	2,825	836	301	79	120	75	49	---	4,285
Mountain .....	20	30	98,614.19	4,926	3,310	2,496	707	325	94	50	21	---	---	3,693
Nueva Vizcaya.....	11	13	35,536.78	2,839	2,024	1,121	575	354	150	63	22	7	9	2,301
Total .....	101	136	198,924.61	13,061	8,830	6,442	2,118	980	323	233	118	56	9	10,279

Average cost per pupil enrolled, March, 1911, ₱19.35.

Average cost per capita of total population, about ₱0.45.

No. 20.—*Summary of non-Christian school statistics.*

[A table showing the total statistics on schools, attendance, and expenditures for all non-Christian schools under the Bureau of Education.]

Division.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	Total annual expenses.	Total annual enrollment.	Average daily attendance.	Enrollment by grades for March.								Total.
						I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	First year.	
In Christian provinces .....	41	59	₱23,608.16	2,983	1,974	1,699	444	173	42	19	---	---	---	2,377
In non-Christian provinces.....	101	136	198,924.61	13,061	8,830	6,442	2,118	980	323	233	118	56	9	10,279
Total .....	142	195	222,532.77	16,044	10,804	8,141	2,562	1,153	365	252	118	56	9	12,656

Average cost per pupil enrolled, March, 1911, ₱17.58.

No. 21.—*Filipino Insular teachers' salaries.*

[A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the average monthly salaries of Filipino Insular teachers during the school year 1910-11.]

Division.	Insular male.			Insular female.			Male and female.		
	Num-ber.	Aver-age sal-a-ries.	Total sal-a-ries.	Num-ber.	Aver-age sal-a-ries.	Total sal-a-ries.	Num-ber.	Aver-age sal-a-ries.	Total Insular.
Manila.....	2	P65.00	P130.00	2	P95.00	P190.00	4	P80.00	P320.00
Albay.....	16	60.63	970.00	2	55.00	110.00	18	60.00	1,080.00
Antique.....	19	45.79	870.00	2	35.00	70.00	21	44.76	940.00
Bataan.....	11	49.55	545.00				11	49.55	545.00
Batangas.....	22	52.95	1,165.00	7	58.57	410.00	29	54.31	1,575.00
Bohol.....	29	40.52	1,175.00	2	30.00	60.00	31	39.84	1,235.00
Bulacan.....	18	72.78	1,310.00	5	58.00	290.00	23	69.57	1,600.00
Cagayan.....	27	44.07	1,190.00	6	39.17	235.00	33	43.18	1,425.00
Camarines.....	19	49.74	945.00	6	49.17	295.00	25	49.60	1,240.00
Capiz.....	25	51.96	1,299.00	8	48.13	385.00	33	51.03	1,684.00
Cavite.....	19	64.68	1,229.00	6	58.17	349.00	25	63.12	1,578.00
Cebu.....	45	41.31	1,859.00	8	43.13	345.00	53	41.58	2,204.00
Ilocos Norte.....	24	46.67	1,120.00	7	44.29	310.00	31	46.13	1,430.00
Ilocos Sur.....	47	46.23	2,173.00	14	55.71	780.00	61	48.41	2,953.00
Iloilo.....	29	54.31	1,575.00	10	51.00	510.00	39	53.46	2,085.00
Isabela.....	14	39.21	549.00	1	40.00	40.00	15	39.27	599.00
Laguna.....	16	65.00	1,040.00	3	56.33	169.00	19	63.63	1,209.00
Leyte.....	30	42.83	1,285.00	3	43.33	130.00	33	42.87	1,415.00
Mindoro.....	12	42.08	505.00	3	33.33	100.00	15	40.33	605.00
Misamis.....	46	45.76	2,105.00	14	40.71	570.00	60	44.58	2,675.00
Mountain.....	91	22.20	2,020.00	34	15.91	541.00	125	20.49	2,561.00
Occidental Negros.....	25	52.20	1,305.00	12	53.33	640.00	37	52.57	1,945.00
Oriental Negros.....	19	47.37	900.00	7	40.00	280.00	26	45.38	1,180.00
Nueva Ecija.....	25	59.40	1,485.00				25	59.40	1,485.00
Nueva Vizcaya.....	24	24.33	584.00	7	12.00	84.00	31	21.55	668.00
Palawan.....	24	43.53	1,045.00	3	43.33	130.00	27	42.52	1,175.00
Pampanga.....	25	55.96	1,399.00	6	45.83	275.00	31	54.00	1,674.00
Pangasinan.....	65	51.85	3,370.00	11	54.55	600.00	76	52.24	3,970.00
Rizal.....	21	59.57	1,215.00	4	47.50	190.00	25	56.20	1,405.00
Samar.....	30	38.67	1,160.00	5	44.00	220.00	35	39.43	1,380.00
Sorsogon.....	14	46.79	655.00	3	40.00	120.00	17	45.59	775.00
Surigao.....	76	29.91	2,273.00	5	38.80	194.00	81	30.46	2,467.00
Tarlac.....	19	58.42	1,110.00	3	50.00	150.00	22	57.27	1,260.00
Tayabas.....	21	58.52	1,229.00	6	50.00	300.00	27	56.63	1,529.00
Union.....	22	51.95	1,143.00	2	50.00	100.00	24	51.79	1,243.00
Zambales.....	17	46.18	785.00				17	46.18	785.00
Normal.....	3	80.00	240.00	12	53.33	640.00	15	58.67	880.00
Trade.....	13	64.62	840.00				13	64.62	840.00
Commerce.....	2	70.00	140.00				2	70.00	140.00
Deaf and Blind.....	1	60.00	60.00	1	45.00	45.00	2	52.50	105.00
Total.....	1,007	45.68	45,997.00	230	42.86	9,857.00	1,237	45.15	55,854.00

No. 22.—*Municipal teachers' salaries.*

[A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the average monthly salaries of Filipino municipal teachers during the school year 1910-11.]

Division.	Municipal male.			Municipal female.			Male and female.		
	Num-ber.	Aver-age sal-aries.	Total salaries.	Num-ber.	Aver-age sal-aries.	Total salaries.	Total num-ber.	Aver-age mu-nicipal.	Total mu-nicipal.
Manila.....	182	P55.82	P10,159.00	223	P44.52	P9,929.00	405	P49.60	P20,088.00
Albay.....	169	23.93	4,045.00	58	22.79	1,322.00	227	23.64	5,367.00
Antique.....	127	13.81	1,754.50	29	13.74	398.50	156	13.80	2,153.00
Bataan.....	31	21.03	652.00	12	19.92	239.00	43	20.72	891.00
Batangas.....	166	20.94	3,476.00	59	20.02	1,181.00	225	20.70	4,657.00
Bohol.....	213	12.35	2,631.00	131	10.34	1,354.50	344	11.59	3,985.50
Bulacan.....	119	22.51	2,679.00	74	23.01	1,703.00	193	22.18	4,382.00
Cagayan.....	141	17.72	2,498.00	46	16.02	737.00	187	17.30	3,235.00
Camaringes.....	128	20.98	2,686.00	46	21.84	1,004.50	174	21.21	3,690.50
Capiz.....	224	13.30	2,980.00	75	13.07	980.50	299	13.25	3,960.50
Cavite.....	90	21.77	1,959.00	74	20.48	1,515.50	164	21.19	3,474.50
Cebu.....	522	14.00	7,305.50	246	14.31	3,521.00	768	14.10	10,826.50
Ilocos Norte.....	231	11.81	2,728.50	79	12.42	981.00	310	11.97	3,709.50
Ilocos Sur.....	156	15.59	2,432.00	92	14.88	1,369.00	248	15.33	3,801.00
Iloilo.....	308	17.82	5,487.16	124	17.92	2,221.66	432	17.84	7,708.82
Isabela.....	68	20.10	1,367.00	16	21.56	345.00	84	20.38	1,712.00
Laguna.....	125	20.65	2,581.50	66	18.06	1,192.00	191	19.76	3,773.50
Leyte.....	298	16.88	5,031.00	117	14.91	1,744.00	415	16.33	6,775.00
Mindoro.....	50	14.82	741.00	18	14.50	261.00	68	14.74	1,002.00
Misamis.....	64	22.81	1,460.00	56	18.15	1,016.50	120	20.64	2,476.50
Mountain.....	4	13.66	54.64	6	15.00	90.00	10	14.46	144.64
Occidental Negros.....	245	17.02	4,171.00	93	15.53	1,444.00	338	16.61	5,615.00
Oriental Negros.....	156	11.96	1,865.52	71	11.73	832.77	227	11.89	2,698.29
Nueva Ecija.....	160	16.60	2,656.00	64	16.09	1,030.00	224	16.46	3,686.00
Nueva Vizcaya.....	22	15.64	344.00	13	13.23	172.00	35	14.74	516.00
Palawan.....	27	21.22	573.00	7	19.00	133.00	34	20.76	706.00
Pampanga.....	174	21.22	3,692.00	97	19.81	1,921.50	271	20.71	5,613.50
Pangasinan.....	592	18.69	11,066.00	164	18.90	3,106.00	756	18.75	14,172.00
Rizal.....	73	25.11	1,833.00	82	23.91	1,961.00	155	24.48	3,794.00
Samar.....	181	13.66	2,473.00	41	12.24	502.00	222	13.40	2,975.00
Sorsogon.....	130	20.58	2,676.00	38	20.74	788.00	168	20.62	3,464.00
Surigao.....	83	13.10	1,087.00	63	11.73	739.00	146	12.51	1,826.00
Tarlac.....	215	16.73	3,596.00	32	15.91	509.00	247	16.62	4,105.00
Tayabas.....	141	21.39	3,016.50	84	20.34	1,708.50	225	21.00	4,725.00
Union.....	130	14.78	1,921.50	52	14.46	752.00	182	14.69	2,673.50
Zambales.....	71	13.28	943.00	23	11.22	258.00	94	12.78	1,201.00
Normal.....									
Trade.....									
Commerce.....									
Deaf and Blind.....									
Total.....	5,816	18.33	106,621.32	2,571	19.04	48,962.43	8,387	18.55	155,583.75

No. 23.—*Filipino teachers' salaries.*

[A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the average monthly salaries of all Filipino teachers, during the school year 1910-11.]

Division.	Municipal.			Insular.			Total.		
	Num-ber.	Total salaries.	Aver-age sal-aries.	Num-ber.	Total salaries.	Aver-age sal-aries.	Num-ber.	Total salaries.	Aver-age month-ly sala-ries.
Manila .....	405	₱20,088.00	₱49.60	4	₱320.00	₱80.00	409	₱20,408.00	₱49.90
Albay .....	227	5,367.00	23.64	18	1,080.00	60.00	245	6,447.00	26.31
Antique .....	156	2,153.00	13.80	21	940.00	44.76	177	3,093.00	17.47
Bataan .....	43	891.00	20.72	11	545.00	49.55	54	1,436.00	26.59
Batangas .....	225	4,657.00	20.70	29	1,575.00	54.31	254	6,232.00	24.54
Bohol .....	344	3,985.50	11.59	31	1,235.00	39.84	375	5,220.50	13.92
Bulacan .....	193	4,382.00	22.18	23	1,600.00	69.57	216	5,982.00	27.69
Cagayan .....	187	3,235.00	17.30	33	1,425.00	43.18	220	4,660.00	21.18
Camarines .....	174	3,690.50	21.21	25	1,240.00	49.60	199	4,930.50	24.78
Capiz .....	299	3,960.50	13.25	33	1,684.00	51.03	332	5,644.50	17.00
Cavite .....	164	3,474.50	21.19	25	1,578.00	63.12	189	5,052.50	26.73
Cebu .....	768	10,826.50	14.10	53	2,204.00	41.58	821	13,030.50	15.87
Ilocos Norte .....	310	3,709.50	11.97	31	1,430.00	46.13	341	5,139.50	15.07
Ilocos Sur .....	248	3,801.00	15.33	61	2,953.00	48.41	309	6,754.00	21.86
Iloilo .....	432	7,708.82	17.84	39	2,085.00	53.46	471	9,793.82	20.79
Isabela .....	84	1,712.00	20.38	15	589.00	39.27	99	2,301.00	23.24
Laguna .....	191	3,773.50	19.76	19	1,209.00	63.63	210	4,982.50	23.73
Leyte .....	415	6,775.00	16.33	33	1,415.00	42.87	448	8,190.00	18.28
Mindoro .....	68	1,002.00	14.74	15	605.00	40.33	83	1,607.00	19.36
Misamis .....	120	2,476.50	20.64	60	2,675.00	44.58	180	5,151.50	28.62
Mountain .....	10	144.64	14.46	125	2,561.00	20.49	135	2,705.64	20.04
Occidental Negros .....	338	5,615.00	16.61	37	1,945.00	52.57	375	7,560.00	20.16
Oriental Negros .....	227	2,698.29	11.89	26	1,180.00	45.38	253	3,878.29	15.33
Nueva Ecija .....	224	3,686.00	16.46	25	1,485.00	59.40	249	5,171.00	20.77
Nueva Vizcaya .....	35	516.00	14.74	31	668.00	21.55	66	1,184.00	17.94
Palawan .....	34	706.00	20.76	27	1,175.00	43.52	61	1,881.00	30.84
Pampanga .....	271	5,613.50	20.71	31	1,674.00	54.00	302	7,287.50	24.13
Pangasinan .....	756	14,172.00	18.75	76	3,970.00	52.24	832	18,142.00	21.81
Rizal .....	155	3,794.00	24.48	25	1,405.00	56.20	180	5,199.00	28.88
Samar .....	222	2,975.00	13.40	35	1,380.00	39.43	257	4,355.00	16.95
Sorsogon .....	168	3,464.00	20.62	17	775.00	45.59	185	4,239.00	22.91
Surigao .....	146	1,826.00	12.51	81	2,467.00	30.46	227	4,293.00	18.91
Tarlac .....	247	4,105.00	16.62	22	1,260.00	57.27	269	5,365.00	19.94
Tayabas .....	225	4,725.00	21.00	27	1,529.00	56.63	252	6,254.00	24.82
Union .....	182	2,673.50	14.69	24	1,243.00	51.79	206	3,916.50	19.01
Zambales .....	94	1,201.00	12.78	17	785.00	46.18	111	1,986.00	17.89
Normal .....	-----	-----	-----	15	880.00	58.67	15	880.00	58.67
Trade .....	-----	-----	-----	13	840.00	64.62	13	840.00	64.62
Commerce .....	-----	-----	-----	2	140.00	70.00	2	140.00	70.00
Deaf and Blind .....	-----	-----	-----	2	105.00	52.50	2	105.00	52.50
Total .....	8,387	155,583.75	18.55	1,237	55,854.00	45.15	9,624	211,437.75	21.97

No. 24.—*Pupils engaged in industrial work.*  
 [A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the actual number of pupils engaged in industrial work, by grades and sexes, February, 1911.]

Division.	Grade.												Totals.										
	I.			II.			III.			IV.			V.			VI.			VII.			Total.	
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.			
Manila	3,515	2,060		1,578	741		1,028	432		687	261		137	141		191	106		44	54		7,180	10,975
Albay	2,823	1,578		1,103	567		644	276		355	120		35	120		208	77		86	51		6,790	9,669
Antique	3,383	2,443		1,136	819		495	285		378	121		98	32		71	31		25	3		5,338	9,272
Bataan	4,735	2,467		305	123		143	135		100	15		29	6		37	5		23	6		1,432	2,095
Batangas	4,697	1,111		302	386		1,047	302		531	138		240	67		200	49		135	20		8,001	8,943
Bolton	8,725	6,039		2,190	1,905		1,045	386		530	212		135	44		192	23		35	7		13,188	22,946
Bulacan	4,915	3,893		1,319	1,222		508	379		516	184		285	37		176	70		137	40		8,505	10,300
Camarines	3,553	2,613		1,442	735		373	283		330	181		167	86		108	37		54	12		6,816	10,800
Cebu	4,841	3,123		2,260	1,521		1,092	536		608	194		204	73		116	55		27	31		5,200	8,397
Capiz	2,718	2,069		1,211	821		687	327		395	163		167	58		116	34		43	8		13,107	32,238
Cebu	11,928	9,986		4,168	2,098		1,867	705		795	246		201	53		106	34		40	77		8,289	13,007
Iloocos Norte	4,456	3,577		1,750	1,142		1,069	484		494	189		301	83		142	45		147	45		7,477	9,530
Iloocos Sur	3,453	1,931		1,573	1,142		1,069	484		494	189		301	83		142	45		147	45		7,477	9,530
Itoilo	5,862	4,037		2,872	1,554		1,728	663		963	317		456	132		240	78		96	18		11,923	18,534
Isabela	2,984	2,253		1,123	636		665	349		464	204		206	84		167	54		86	19		5,695	9,294
Laguna	7,230	4,440		2,731	1,583		1,330	675		739	353		287	123		128	60		36	19		12,481	19,733
LeYTE	1,717	1,007		470	344		227	182		108	27		44	11		29	5		12	8		2,461	3,696
Mindoro	1,156	1,007		470	344		227	182		108	27		44	11		29	5		12	8		2,461	3,696
Misamis	1,453	558		565	104		253	57		75	16		30	41		16	16		4			2,026	3,154
Mountain	3,900	2,188		1,499	987		506	566		566	236		273	90		170	50		47	17		8,131	13,457
Occidental Negros	4,506	3,016		1,410	974		556	352		187	138		51	19		19	15		17	7		6,746	11,267
Oriental Negros	2,613	1,882		1,227	702		709	289		505	150		196	41		204	36		79	11		5,533	8,644
Nueva Ecija	578	476		313	240		232	98		119	37		52	14		20	6		5	4		1,319	2,194
Nueva Vizcaya	1,119	567		414	202		274	94		75	20		54	4		9	3		8			1,953	2,843
Palawan	3,821	1,374		902	683		756	249		554	138		169	49		180	41		84	34		8,019	12,534
Pampanga	5,798	4,703		3,271	1,900		2,444	951		1,231	394		553	151		411	74		162	27		13,870	22,070
Pangasinan	2,243	1,462		973	446		540	198		321	123		164	40		123	25		104	21		4,468	6,786
Rizal	4,391	3,064		2,118	1,168		1,009	398		443	171		216	70		74	32		34	8		8,285	13,196
Samar	3,571	1,834		1,339	629		636	256		405	114		172	37		75	20		36	12		6,237	2,902
Sorsogon	2,948	2,063		1,162	747		556	329		279	115		83	14		47	19		27	13		5,102	8,402
Surigao	3,708	2,006		1,291	657		728	283		466	113		319	53		128	29		54	11		6,694	10,846
Tayabas	4,209	2,883		1,658	935		870	361		585	218		189	88		148	76		98	50		7,778	12,380
Union	2,674	1,716		1,417	869		794	217		511	139		283	98		187	26		117	20		3,983	5,779
Zambales	2,186	1,865		822	364		368	109		225	67		129	20		71	9		30	4		3,841	5,779
Normal	36	28		34	24		5	30		27	22		41	39		40	31		69	25		1,199	304
Trade	33	10		13			5						109			75						15	10
Dead and Blind	15																					15	
Total	134,064	94,084		53,245	29,900		29,292	12,477		16,231	5,764		7,155	2,274		4,602	1,455		2,315	653		246,904	394,111









No. 28.—*Household arts.*  
[A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the number of pupils engaged in household arts, by grades and sexes, February, 1911.]

Division.	Grade.										Totals.				
	I.		II.		III.		IV.		V.		VI.		VII.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Manila.....	1,483	1,714	263	703	216	509	100	366	149	127	84	2,062	3,712	5,774	
Albay.....		1,564		969	446	446		313	120	72	51		2,135		
Antique.....		1,844		718	341	341		125	63	46	9	2	3,146		
Bataan.....		54		30	29	29		15	2				141		
Batangas.....	3	315		236		329		205	137	97	46	3	1,365	1,368	
Bohol.....		325		518		318		165	44	23			1,421	1,423	
Bulacan.....	170	1,169	46	652	21	378	10	200	116	83	40	247	2,638	2,885	
Cagayan.....	10	781	3	498		296	61	134	98	57	16	21	1,995	2,073	
Camarines.....		122		614	10	476	8	192	108	99	39	21	1,550	1,550	
Capiz.....		512		397		397		191	123	90	23		1,550	1,550	
Cavite.....		513		579		318		226	115	83		5	1,912	1,912	
Cebu.....	315	1,703	78	1,098	43	542	1	266	68	59	446	3	3,705	4,151	
Ilocos Norte.....		2,198		1,098		567		367	1	176	62	3	4,984	4,987	
Ilocos Sur.....	8	1,276	12	698	12	380	5	300	161	136	18	43	3,015	3,058	
Iloilo.....		1,214		957		772		367	131	72	14	1	3,531	3,532	
Isabela.....		171		75		74		73	10	9			414	414	
Laguna.....		381		380		307	1	219	116	70	32	1	1,505	1,506	
Leyte.....		849	5	837		613	4	444	182	104	21	9	3,343	3,352	
Mindoro.....		1,307		134		93		26	11				576	576	
Misamis.....		201		236		194		68	42	22	4		767	767	
Mountain.....		203		236		194		13	11				331	331	
Occidental Negros.....		413		797		591		350	146	84	23		2,404	2,404	
Oriental Negros.....		123		393		185		148	19	15	7		802	802	
Nueva Ecija.....		224		359		240		189	68	57	15		1,163	1,163	
Nueva Vizcaya.....		36		79		86		37	14	3	2		227	227	
Palawan.....		27		75		56		36	12	9			215	215	
Pampanga.....	103	496	126	388	102	275	45	166	49	41	34	381	1,449	1,880	
Pangasinan.....	98	1,533	2	1,169	10	975		446	194	94	45	110	4,566	4,566	
Rizal.....		436		323		200		128	74	50	46		1,257	1,257	
Samar.....		269		60		117		86	64	34	62		642	642	
Sorsogon.....		394		226		146		52	22	32	22		1,472	1,472	
Surigao.....		329		169		109		42	20	24	17		694	694	
Tarlac.....		558		293		156		115	156	37	16		1,340	1,340	
Tayabas.....		739		470		320		271	74	74	16		2,005	2,005	
Union.....		375		608		293		185	141	47	32		1,681	1,681	
Zambales.....	10	224		176		64		64	21	9	5	10	563	573	
Normal.....						30			39	31			125	125	
Deaf and Blind.....		16									25		16	16	
Total.....	2,200	23,397	542	16,969	415	11,481	250	6,825	11	3,175	3	2,076	1	973	64,896
															68,318

NOTE.—Household arts includes sewing, lace making, embroidery, etc.

No. 29.—*Housekeeping.*

[A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the number of pupils engaged in house-keeping, February, 1911.]

Division.	Grade.			Total.
	V. Female.	VI. Female.	VII. Female.	
Manila	138	105	94	337
Albay	72	25	18	115
Antique	30	14	6	50
Bataan	2	2	5	9
Batangas	67	55	17	139
Bohol	88	46	14	148
Bulacan		65	65	130
Cagayan	51	58	14	123
Camarines	54	40	30	124
Capiz	82	76	14	172
Cavite	33	27	58	118
Cebu	20	23	6	49
Ilocos Norte	75	28		103
Ilocos Sur	92	96	54	242
Iloilo	9	5		14
Isabela				
Laguna	45	27	13	85
Leyte	68	108	53	229
Mindoro	1	4		5
Misamis		22	4	26
Mountain				
Occidental Negros	77	32	20	129
Oriental Negros	19	15	7	41
Nueva Ecija	32	34	8	74
Nueva Vizcaya	14	3	2	19
Palawan	8	6		14
Pampanga	50	36	38	124
Pangasinan	151	58	33	242
Rizal	17	11	9	37
Samar				
Sorsogon	12	15	10	37
Surigao				
Tarlac	53	26	8	87
Tayabas	37	30	54	121
Union	17	9	9	35
Zambales	16	4	4	24
Normal		31	25	56
Trade				
Commerce				
Deaf and Blind				
Total	1,430	1,136	692	3,258

No. 30.—*Industrial summary.*

[A table showing, by subjects and grades, the number of pupils engaged in industrial work during the month of February, 1911.]

Subject.	Grade.							Total.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	
Weaving, hand (hats, mats, baskets, slippers, fans, hand bags, etc.)	126,475	71,089	30,811	11,396	2,092	419	139	242,421
Weaving, loom (mats, fabrics, etc.)	667	359	636	386	78	34	18	2,178
Household arts (sewing, lace, embroidery, etc.)	25,597	17,511	11,896	7,075	3,186	2,079	974	68,318
Housekeeping					1,430	1,136	692	3,258
Manual training			4,113	5,513	4,225	2,653	1,742	18,246
Trade (iron and wood)				100	266	212	192	770
Gardening	45,183	25,578	17,001	8,616	2,842	2,619	512	102,381
Miscellaneous (pottery, repairing, woodwork, busy work, poultry etc.)	107,134	14,180	6,369	7,062	1,195	638	314	136,892
Total enrollment in all subjects	305,056	128,717	70,826	40,178	15,314	9,790	4,583	574,464
Pupils listed under more than one heading	76,308	45,572	29,057	18,183	5,885	3,733	1,615	190,358
Actual number of pupils engaged in work	228,748	83,145	41,769	21,995	9,429	6,057	2,968	394,111
Enrollment for February, 1911	263,749	88,978	43,616	22,509	10,168	6,344	3,491	438,855

No. 31.—*School and home gardens (excluding farming course).*

[A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the number of school and home gardens for the year 1910-11.]

Division.	Number of schools.		Number of school gardens.		Number of home gardens.	
	Primary.	Inter-mediate.	Primary.	Inter-mediate.	Primary.	Inter-mediate.
Manila	22	3	9		66	
Albay	126	8	109	6	290	65
Antique	85	6	66	5	200	50
Bataan	25	2	14	2	13	18
Batangas	123	11	100	7	544	15
Bohol	195	2	121	1	70	
Bulacan	123	9	83	10	156	62
Cagayan	113	6	56	2		
Camarines	123	5	106	5	15	2
Capiz	142	3	113	3	269	3
Cavite	66	5	49	5	266	6
Cebu	329	8	192	8		
Ilocos Norte	125	5	55	3	86	
Ilocos Sur	146	12	86	8	785	53
Iloilo	190	17	125	15	429	61
Isabela	52	3	42	3		
Laguna	88	10	72	7	522	48
Leyte	249	11	106	9	14	15
Mindoro	56	2	55	2	20	4
Misamis	82	3	75			
Mountain	48	2	10	1		
Occidental Negros	141	15	139	14	721	118
Oriental Negros	129	1	79	1	25	
Nueva Ecija	76	5	60	1	105	9
Nueva Vizcaya	22	1	21	1		
Palawan	32	1	25	1		
Pampanga	160	8	59	4	272	61
Pangasinan	234	13	135	7	2,289	289
Rizal	64	5	33	5	108	66
Samar	167	8	60	3	85	30
Sorsogon	105	4	105	4	96	3
Surigao	110	4	44	2	113	
Tarlac	116	7	91	4	657	63
Tayabas	76	7	76	2		
Union	70	8	69	8	1,072	
Zambales	41	3	26	3		1
Normal	1	1	1	1		
Trade						
Commerce						
Deaf and Blind						
Total	4,052	224	2,667	163	9,288	1,042

No. 32.—*Farming course.*

[A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the school farms, location, amount of land, value, amount under cultivation, value of produce, equipment and improvement, enrollment, and teachers' salaries.]

Division.	Name of farm.	Location.	Number of hectares.	Value of land.	Hectares under cultivation.	Estimated value of produce.	Approximate value of equipment.	Approximate value of improvements.	Annual enrollment of pupils on farm.	Number of teachers.	Total teachers' salaries for year.
Batangas	Batangas Agricultural School	Batangas	1.2		1.199	P110.00	P300.00	P8,000.00	35	1	P480.00
Cagayan	Santa Cruz Provincial School Farm	Santa Cruz	4.0	P120.00	2.5	85.00	1,182.71	2,490.00	101	3	3,840.00
Cavite	Indang Agricultural School	Indang, Cavite	8.0	800.00	1.2	25.00	1,256.00	10,425.00	102	3	7,733.00
Ilocos Norte	Batac School Farm	Batac	5.5	2,638.85	3.5	400.00	1,800.00	4,000.00	134	4	5,840.00
Leyte	Leyte Provincial High School Farm	Tacloban, Leyte	31.0	40,000.00	35.0	100.00	800.00	5,000.00	132	1	1,200.00
Nueva Ecija	Central Luzon Agricultural School	Munoz, Nueva Ecija	657.0	200.00	4.0	2,500.00	20,000.00	3,000.00	132	7	13,840.00
Palaian	Tagbanua School Farm	Aborian	20.0	2,000.00	4.0	41.00	882.00	1,000.00	45	2	3,740.00
Surigao	Bunawan Normal Industrial School Farm	Bunawan, Agusan	42.0	420.00	2.0	65.00	400.00	1,300.00	26	2	3,620.00
Total			948.7	46,629.85	50.399	3,621.00	26,360.71	32,725.00	664	25	40,298.00

No. 33.—*Trade schools.*

[A table on teachers, pupils, grounds, and articles manufactured in trade schools, 1910-11.]

Division.	Number of teachers	Pupils enrolled.			Amount of floor space in square meters.			Disposition of articles (by value).			Value of articles manufactured.			
		Grade.			Extent of grounds in square meters.			To pupils.			Value of articles manufactured.			
		IV.	V.	VI. VII	Total.	Shops.	Drawing.	Academic.	To public.	To municipalities.	To province.	Wood-work.	Iron-work.	Miscellaneous.
Batangas	2	1	15	7	14	450	100	81	P630.80	P434.47	P1,072.32	P2,078.72	P77.40	P2,156.22
Iloilo	11	2	74	44	30	628	160	160	3,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	15,000.00		15,000.00
Iriga	1	1	2	1	4	400	50	50	1,800.00	2,900.00	100.00	4,890.00	200.00	5,090.00
Pangasinan	4	1	26	43	29	115	8,000	300	1,345.66	991.00	879.58	3,216.30	648.60	3,216.30
Pangasinan, P. S. of A.	3	1	29	34	34	97	120,000	215	1,273.82	375.44	887.54	2,564.72	157.95	2,564.38
and T.	14	3	135	97	83	1,875	294	424	33,647.16			24,242.95	9,404.21	33,647.16
Total	35	9	100	266	212	192	79	849	41,696.94	12,266.50	4,301.59	60,390.50	10,288.16	59,798.06

\* In Iloilo and Batangas the trade schools are built on the high-school grounds.

## No. 34.—Intermediate manual training.

[A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the number of shops, teachers, pupils, the extent of grounds, floor space, and the disposition and value of articles manufactured in the intermediate manual training courses for 1910-11.]

Division.	Number of shops.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.				Pupils enrolled.				Extent of grounds in square meters.	Amount of floor space in square meters.		
			Shop.	Drawing.	Academic.	Special.	Grade.			Total.		Shops.	Drawing.	Academic.
							V.	VI.	VII.					
Manila							202	117	86	405		450	80	
Albay	8	8	9	1			52	43	24	119	3,500	120	50	50
Antique	2	6	2		25		12	23	8	43		140		
Bataan	1	1	1				199	138	50	387		564	246	
Batangas	8	11	9	5		12	159	59	35	253	5,000	188	50	
Bohol	1	1	1	1				88	136	224		302	209	
Bulacan	1	2	3	4			91	55	41	190	60,000	2,460	100	
Cagayan						1	243	140	75	458	372	268	125	
Camarines		5	5	5								200	33	
Capiz	3	3	4	1										
Cavite	5	5	5	2			121	69	51	241	620	421	40	
Cebu		15	18	1			171	112	48	331	2,900	2,100		
Ilocos Norte	3	4	5	1	9	1	181	86	60	277	10,100	712	221	148
Ilocos Sur	2	3	6	4	6	2	219	172	151	542	7,799	633	239	456
Iloilo	6	7	6		11		97	67		164		340	63	
Isabela	2	2	2	1			73	61	25	159		200		
Laguna	3	3	3				130	107	44	281	230	230	65	
Leyte	6	6	7	1			180	45	13	238	20,000	800	150	
Mindoro		1	1	1			32	22	14	68	1,200	90	60	
Misamis	2	2	4	1			39	42	20	101	20,000	400	70	
Mountain														
Occidental Negros	14	15	16	1			271	159	55	485	3,600	270	144	
Oriental Negros			2	1			73	39	24	136		364	104	
Nueva Ecija	4	5	6	5			109	150	64	323		533	91	70
Nueva Vizcaya														
Palawan	2	1	1				57	12	8	77	2,000	300		
Pampanga	5	5	5		12		100	47	71	218	28,000	250		600
Pangasinan	8	3	8	2	24	7	436	287	129	852		858	960	
Rizal	1	1	1	1	4	1	84	80	63	227	5,000	390	80	390
Samar			2				100	37	44	181		150		
Sorsogon	1	5	2	2			35	32	8	75		412	130	175
Surigao	5	6	9		11		145	59	32	236	820,000	1,250	370	
Tarlac	6	8	9	1	13		235	81	39	355	440	1,000		250
Tayabas	7	8	11	7	22		238	160	132	530	20,054	1,160	451	1,200
Union	1	2	2	2	4		35	38	86	159	20,000	280	77	280
Zambales	3	44	3	2			106	76	40	222		214		
Normal	1	1	1						63	63		213		
Trade														
Commerce														
Deaf and blind														
Total	113	197	173	54	141	24	4,225	2,633	1,742	8,620	1,030,815	18,262	4,208	3,619

No. 34.—*Intermediate manual training*—Continued.

Division.	Disposition of articles (by value).				
	To pupils.	To public.	Municipalities.	Province.	Total.
Manila					
Albay		P63.00	P500.00	P532.00	P1,095.00
Antique	P25.00	100.00	800.00	495.00	1,420.00
Bataan					
Batangas	29.55	139.30	595.10		763.95
Bohol	50.00	125.00	250.00	87.00	512.00
Bulacan		63.35	1,072.50	102.50	1,238.35
Cagayan		838.37	125.00		963.37
Camarines	135.00	70.00	160.00	50.00	415.00
Capiz	100.00	1,100.00	200.00	164.00	1,564.00
Cavite	195.50		699.00	200.00	1,094.50
Cebu	605.39	1,057.59	96.65	510.28	2,269.91
Ilocos Norte	25.00	521.26	578.92	1,329.34	2,454.52
Ilocos Sur	20.00	171.78	589.00	143.30	924.08
Iloilo	200.00		100.00		300.00
Isabela	1.20	130.58	32.50	332.50	496.78
Laguna	35.00	276.00	145.00		456.00
Leyte	30.00	150.00	782.00	2,600.00	3,562.00
Mindoro	2.01	29.66	122.80	33.00	187.47
Misamis	115.00	145.00	150.00	100.00	510.00
Mountain					
Occidental Negros	173.05	273.85	1,198.30	413.97	2,059.17
Oriental Negros	.50	52.61	178.98	44.38	276.47
Nueva Ecija	8.00	184.00	230.00	331.00	753.00
Nueva Vizcaya					
Palawan	28.00	869.00	8.00		905.00
Pampanga	96.75	51.60	630.00		778.35
Pangasinan	50.00	100.00	525.00		675.00
Rizal	8.64	218.40		36.06	263.10
Samar	6.22	229.96	172.62	99.09	507.89
Sorsogon		813.00		106.19	919.19
Surigao	10.00	432.30	1,079.69	553.00	2,074.99
Tarlac			235.00	70.00	305.00
Tayabas	375.00	695.00	500.00	635.00	2,205.00
Union		59.80	90.00	2,382.00	2,531.80
Zambales		60.90		19.81	80.71
Normal					
Trade					
Commerce					
Deaf and blind					
Total	2,324.81	9,021.31	11,846.06	11,369.42	34,561.60

No. 34.—*Intermediate manual training—Continued.*

Division.	Value of articles manufactured.				
	Wood-work.	Ironwork.	Repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Manila					
Albay	₱1,095.00		₱30.00		₱1,125.00
Antique	1,420.00		100.00		1,520.00
Bataan					
Batangas	1,305.95		4.00	₱51.05	1,361.00
Bohol	800.00		100.00	100.00	1,000.00
Bulacan	75.00		20.00	30.00	125.00
Cagayan	1,046.36	₱15.37	176.64		1,238.37
Camarines	850.00		50.00		900.00
Capiz	1,300.00		50.00	214.00	1,564.00
Cavite	1,154.90		20.00	94.00	1,268.90
Cebu	2,555.00				2,555.00
Ilocos Norte	1,849.52		25.00	580.00	2,454.52
Ilocos Sur	1,005.18		123.00		1,128.18
Iloilo	200.00		100.00		300.00
Isabela	496.78				496.78
Laguna	694.00		52.00	100.00	846.00
Leyte	2,500.00		100.00	1,500.00	4,100.00
Mindoro	203.55		3.30		206.85
Misamis			50.00		50.00
Mountain					
Occidental Negros	2,184.97	57.00	80.00		2,321.97
Oriental Negros	737.07				737.07
Nueva Ecija	808.00		25.00		833.00
Nueva Vizcaya					
Palawan	764.00	145.00	14.00	55.00	978.00
Pampanga	681.60		88.10	122.00	891.70
Pangasinan	400.00		150.00	125.00	675.00
Rizal	383.81		4.00		387.81
Samar	507.89				507.89
Sorsogon	1,120.00				1,120.00
Surigao	2,074.99		1,315.50	80.00	3,470.49
Tarlac	245.67		10.00		255.67
Tayabas	2,215.00		505.00		2,720.00
Union	149.80		2,382.00		2,531.80
Zambales	97.96				97.96
Normal	300.00				300.00
Trade					
Commerce					
Deaf and blind					
Total	31,222.00	217.37	5,677.54	3,051.05	40,067.96

## No. 35.—Primary manual training.

[A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the number of shops, teachers, pupils, the extent of grounds, floor space, and the disposition and value of articles manufactured in the primary manual training courses for 1910-11.]

Division.	Number of shops.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.				Pupils enrolled.			Extent of grounds in square meters.	Amount of floor space in square meters.		
			Shop.	Drawing.	Academic.	Special.	Grade III.	Grade IV.	Total.		Shops.	Drawing.	Academic.
Albay	17	17	17				39	208	247		400		
Antique	1	100	1		5			23	23	500		30	30
Bataan	3	3	3					38	38		117		
Batangas	6	123	9			11	657	354	1,011		444		
Bohol	1	8	4				152	149	301	5,000	125		
Bulacan	1	2	1					33	33		50	50	
Cagayan	1	1	1					45	45		90		
Camarines	20	20	20	2			752	410	1,162	760	500		
Capiz	10	10	10								250		
Cavite	11	14	8				50	327	377	250	150		
Ilocos Norte	8	5	5			5	216	152	368	100	209		120
Ilocos Sur	4	40	2	4	28		101	177	281	10,698	230		
Iloilo	1				2		135	224	359		150		
Isabela	2							61	61		36		
Laguna	4	4	3				32	144	196	232	232		
Leyte	6	6	2					235	235	20,000	900		
Misamis	5	5	5				47	121	168		200		
Mountain		8	8										
Occidental Negros	15	15	1				237	410	647				
Oriental Negros	2	1	1				18	42	60		400		
Nueva Ecija	9	9	9	9			112	297	409	10,048	415	191	1,425
Pampanga	13	13	13		15		183	270	453	57,000	500		1,000
Pangasinan	42	42	42	42			955	992	1,947		3,237	3,271	
Samar	1	1	1					37	37		100		
Sorsogon	7	100	7	7			116	94	210		450	300	210
Tarlac	12	10	9	4	1		205	316	521				
Tayabas	5	5	5	5	5			250	250	5,000	300	300	300
Union	2	7	7				48	64	112	10,000	213		
Zambales	1	44	1				5	40	45				
Total	210	613	196	74	66	16	4,113	5,513	9,626	119,588	9,748	4,142	3,115

Division.	Disposition of articles (by value).				
	To pupils.	To public.	To municipalities.	To province.	Total.
Albay		P45.00	P770.00		P815.00
Antique		40.00	40.00		80.00
Batangas	P162.33	135.45	760.00		1,057.78
Bohol		50.00	1,000.00		1,050.00
Bulacan			350.00		350.00
Cagayan	175.00				175.00
Camarines	40.00		65.00		105.00
Capiz	200.00		500.00		700.00
Cavite	216.23		515.85		732.08
Ilocos Norte	18.00		311.20		329.20
Ilocos Sur	100.00	50.00	520.50		670.50
Iloilo			180.00		180.00
Isabela		35.75			35.75
Laguna	12.00	5.00	85.00		102.00
Leyte	80.00	450.00			530.00
Misamis		80.00	120.00		200.00
Mountain		300.00			300.00
Occidental Negros	65.00	212.00	850.90		1,127.90
Oriental Negros	80.00	50.00			130.00
Nueva Ecija	.30	10.00			10.30
Pampanga		4.00	920.00		924.00
Pangasinan	100.00	325.00	1,525.00		1,950.00
Samar	5.00		65.00		70.00
Sorsogon		180.00			180.00
Tarlac	5.00	410.00	705.57		1,120.57
Tayabas		200.26	600.00		800.26
Union	50.00	100.00	1,200.00		1,350.00
Zambales	19.00	54.00			73.00
Total	1,327.86	2,736.46	11,084.02		15,148.34



No. 35.—*Primary manual training*—Continued.

Division.	Value of articles manufactured.				
	Woodwork.	Iron work.	Repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Albay .....	₱910.00	-----	₱50.00	-----	₱960.00
Antique .....	80.00	-----	20.00	-----	100.00
Batangas .....	1,024.00	-----	-----	₱95.00	1,119.00
Bohol .....	1,250.00	-----	150.00	100.00	1,500.00
Bulacan .....	25.00	-----	10.00	10.00	45.00
Cagayan .....	175.00	-----	-----	-----	175.00
Camarines .....	200.00	-----	75.00	-----	275.00
Capiz .....	200.00	-----	500.00	-----	700.00
Cavite .....	441.20	₱51.90	153.00	256.90	903.00
Ilocos Norte .....	289.10	-----	40.00	.10	329.20
Ilocos Sur .....	582.50	-----	113.13	-----	695.63
Iloilo .....	60.00	-----	-----	-----	60.00
Isabela .....	35.75	-----	-----	-----	35.75
Laguna .....	130.00	-----	-----	8.00	138.00
Leyte .....	600.00	-----	50.00	-----	730.00
Misamis .....	340.00	100.00	-----	300.00	740.00
Mountain .....	500.00	100.00	5.00	-----	605.00
Occidental Negros .....	1,188.90	-----	58.50	-----	1,247.40
Oriental Negros .....	130.00	-----	-----	-----	130.00
Nueva Ecija .....	229.00	-----	11.00	-----	240.00
Pampanga .....	924.00	-----	310.00	25.00	1,259.00
Pangasinan .....	900.00	-----	850.00	200.00	1,950.00
Samar .....	70.00	-----	-----	-----	70.00
Sorsogon .....	350.00	-----	-----	-----	350.00
Tarlac .....	1,126.66	-----	10.00	-----	1,136.66
Tayabas .....	800.00	-----	200.00	-----	1,000.00
Union .....	600.00	-----	750.00	-----	1,350.00
Zambales .....	-----	-----	-----	100.00	100.00
Total .....	13,161.11	251.90	3,355.63	1,175.00	17,943.64

## No. 36.—Bureau of Education Carnival exhibit.

[A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the number and value of school-made articles exhibited, sold, returned, and remaining at the Manila Carnival February 3 to 10, 1911.]

Division.	Number exhibited.	Value.	Number sold.	Value.	Number re-turned.	Value.	Number remaining and broken.	Value.
Manila								
Albay	368	₱360.90	320	₱279.10	45	₱79.45	3	2.35
Antique	83	152.70	30	37.55	52	114.15	1	1.00
Bataan	137	175.03	37	29.07	99	145.66	1	.30
Batangas	333	1,210.72	129	210.02	201	997.70	3	3.00
Bohol	326	401.15	181	240.25	130	149.80	15	11.10
Bulacan	243	237.40	99	58.24	144	179.16		
Cagayan	237	316.85	74	68.50	152	239.90	11	8.45
Camarines								
Capiz	483	1,011.30	297	594.05	180	400.60	6	16.65
Cavite	270	699.98	110	186.97	159	511.41	1	1.60
Cebu	264	527.66	126	220.08	135	303.78	3	3.80
Ilocos Norte	445	428.04	224	159.04	215	264.55	6	4.45
Ilocos Sur	293	528.52	130	135.31	160	391.91	3	1.30
Iloilo	119	895.40	45	488.50	74	406.90		
Isabela	2	150.00			2	150.00		
Laguna	249	716.63	111	271.43	136	443.00	2	2.20
Leyte	164	251.70	68	80.65	96	171.05		
Mindoro	144	126.39	29	31.95	113	93.14	2	1.30
Misamis	307	468.85	88	90.90	207	366.45	12	11.50
Mountain	164	342.87	99	193.15	59	144.22	6	5.50
Occidental Negros	302	658.53	129	224.23	166	433.25	7	1.05
Oriental Negros	30	129.85	20	31.55	10	98.30		
Nueva Ecija	145	323.85	38	65.95	103	254.50	4	3.40
Nueva Vizcaya								
Palawan	214	443.47	128	347.22	85	95.90	1	.35
Pampanga	230	560.50	162	383.45	68	177.05		
Pangasinan	324	657.45	162	249.10	159	405.70	3	2.65
Rizal	180	407.30	114	267.55	65	138.50	1	1.25
Samar	170	234.21	123	102.96	47	131.25		
Sorsogon	404	900.27	283	707.67	111	182.90	10	9.70
Surigao	125	596.65	68	70.70	56	525.45	1	.50
Tarlac	121	562.00	72	158.85	49	403.15		
Tayabas	556	551.31	321	166.38	206	372.53	29	12.40
Union	363	454.70	227	218.35	129	228.60	7	7.75
Zambales	243	262.59	100	104.65	139	155.09	4	2.85
Normal	571	613.33	456	481.18	94	107.13	21	25.02
Trade	244	2,107.20	177	1,037.00	67	1,070.20		
Commerce								
Deaf and Blind								
Pottery School	266	152.37	220	115.02	34	30.50	12	6.85
Pampanga High	642	346.95	567	303.60	69	41.25	6	2.10
Total	9,761	18,964.62	5,564	8,410.17	4,016	10,404.08	181	150.37

NOTE.—Figures for Manila are not included in this table. Articles sold from Manila's exhibit amounted to ₱1,464.

## No. 37.—Schoolhouse construction.

[Act No. 1275.]

Division.	Amount.	Division.	Amount.
Manila	₱8,258.72	Nueva Ecija	8,000.00
Albay	8,000.00	Nueva Vizcaya	₱6,000.00
Camarines	8,000.00	Palawan	4,000.00
Antique	6,000.00	Pampanga	12,000.00
Bataan	6,000.00	Pangasinan	8,000.00
Batangas	5,000.00	Rizal	7,252.75
Benguet	9,401.01	Romblon	8,000.00
Bohol	12,000.00	Samar	8,000.00
Bulacan	10,000.00	Sorsogon	20,000.00
Cagayan	8,000.00	Surigao	16,000.00
Capiz	8,000.00	Tarlac	7,000.00
Cavite	11,575.00	Tayabas	12,907.06
Cebu	12,000.00	Union	12,000.00
Ilocos Sur	17,000.00	Zambales	8,000.00
Iloilo	36,017.32		
Isabela	10,000.00	Total allotted	354,411.86
Leyte	10,000.00	Miscellaneous refunds	4,618.83
Mindoro	5,000.00		
Misamis	13,000.00	Amount allotted, net	349,793.03
Occidental Negros	8,000.00	Cash refund	206.97
Oriental Negros	6,000.00	Total amount appropriated	350,000.00

No. 38.—*Schoolhouse construction.*

[Act No. 1580.]

	Allotments.	Transferred to C. and D. C.	Treasury balance.	Appropriation.
Schoolhouses				P300,000.00
Malabon School of Fisheries	P16,000.00	P16,000.00		
Girls' dormitory, Mindoro	5,000.00	5,000.00		
Camiling Industrial School, Tarlac	4,000.00	4,000.00		
Pura Intermediate School, Tarlac	4,000.00	4,000.00		
Paniqui Intermediate School, Tarlac	4,000.00	4,000.00		
Provincial Trade School, Calapan, Mindoro	7,500.00	7,500.00		
Lucena Industrial School, Tayabas	10,000.00	10,000.00		
Atimonan Intermediate School, Tayabas	5,000.00	5,000.00		
Lucban High School, Tayabas	7,000.00		P7,000.00	
Catbalogan Trade School, Samar	8,000.00	8,000.00		
Tuguegarao Trade School and dormitory	12,000.00	12,000.00		
Malolos Trade School	10,000.00	10,000.00		
Agricultural School, Muñoz, Nueva Ecija	10,020.66	10,020.66		
Trade School, Batangas	8,000.00	8,000.00		
Laoag Industrial School	7,000.00	7,000.00		
Cebu Intermediate School	17,500.00	17,500.00		
Cebu Industrial School	2,500.00	2,500.00		
Cebu High School	2,500.00	2,500.00		
Laoag High School	10,000.00	10,000.00		
San Fernando School of Arts and Trades, La Union	6,000.00	6,000.00		
Bontoc Industrial School	6,000.00	6,000.00		
Pangasinan Trade School	10,000.00	10,000.00		
Binalonan Intermediate School	5,000.00	5,000.00		
Tondo School	50,000.00	50,000.00		
Los Baños Agricultural College	9,127.03	9,127.03		
Arayat Intermediate School, Pampanga	4,500.00	4,500.00		
San Fernando High School, Pampanga	1,500.00	1,500.00		
Domestic Science and Model Training School, Pampanga	2,000.00	2,000.00		
Lubao Intermediate School, Pampanga	3,000.00	3,000.00		
Tacloban Girls' Dormitory, Leyte	2,000.00	2,000.00		
Angeles Intermediate School, Pampanga	2,000.00	2,000.00		
Iba Intermediate School, Zambales	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Cavite High School building	10,000.00	10,000.00		
School Pottery, Santa Cruz, Laguna	6,000.00	6,000.00		
Trade School, High School, and dormitory, Leyte	5,000.00	5,000.00		
Mambajao Industrial School	7,500.00	7,500.00		
Mambajao Intermediate School	2,500.00	2,500.00		
Cagayan de Misamis High School	8,000.00	8,000.00		
Bayombong High School, Nueva Vizcaya	5,000.00	5,000.00		
Hinatnan Intermediate School, Surigao	2,000.00	2,000.00		
Cabadbaran Intermediate School, Surigao	2,000.00	2,000.00		
Domestic Science building, Surigao	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Received from sale of building stone				1,147.69
Total	301,147.69	294,147.69	7,000.00	301,147.69

No. 39.—*Schoolhouse construction.*

[Act No. 1688.]

Division.	Amount.	Division.	Amount.
Albay	P28,000.00	Occidental Negros	22,000.00
Antique	7,500.00	Oriental Negros	5,000.00
Bulacan	32,378.74	Palawan	1,200.00
Cagayan	1,500.00	Pampanga	18,985.28
Camarines	20,000.00	Pangasinan	15,000.00
Capiz	11,590.00	Rizal	6,000.00
Ilocos Norte	10,000.00	Samar	3,000.00
Iloilo	12,500.00	Surigao	2,500.00
Laguna	45,000.00	Tayabas	12,000.00
Leyte	31,000.00	Union	8,000.00
Misamis	10,000.00	Zambales	16,000.00
Mountain	20,800.00		
Nueva Ecija	1,000.00	Total allotted	350,000.00
Nueva Ecija, Muñoz	4,045.98		
Nueva Vizcaya	5,000.00	Total funds appropriated	350,000.00

No. 40.—*School buildings completed (Act No. 1801).*

[A table showing by divisions, and for the Islands, statistics on the school buildings completed under the provisions of the Gabaldon Law. (Act No. 1801).]

Province and town.	Barrio.	Insular allotment.	Municipal donation.			Total cost.	Plan.
			Money.	Materials.	Old buildings.		
ALBAY.	Daraga	P4,000.00	P2,500.00			P6,500.00	Reconstruction. Do.
	Tiwí	4,000.00			P6,200.00	10,200.00	
	Total	8,000.00				16,700.00	
BULACAN.	Malolos	3,666.66	1,833.34			5,500.00	Special. No. 6.
	Meycauayan	4,000.00	8,640.00			12,640.00	
	Pullian	3,666.66	1,833.34			5,500.00	
	Hagonoy	4,000.00	9,200.00			13,200.00	
Total		15,333.32	21,506.68			36,840.00	
BATANGAS.	Santo Tomas	4,000.00	3,173.51			7,173.51	No. 3.
CAGAYAN.	Aparri	4,000.00	16,500.00			20,500.00	No. 10.
CAMARINES.	Paracale	4,000.00	800.00			6,000.00	Reconstruction. No. 3.
	Buhí	3,000.00	3,000.00		1,200.00	6,000.00	
	Total	7,000.00	3,800.00			12,000.00	
CAVITE.	Bacoor	1,466.00	1,434.00			2,900.00	No. 1. No. 6 (two-thirds).
	Do.	4,000.00	3,000.00			7,000.00	
	Total	5,466.00	4,434.00			9,900.00	

## CEBU.

Naga	Central	₱ 4,000.00	₱ 6,299.92	₱ 10,299.92	No. 6 (two-thirds).
Minglanilla	do	4,000.00	2,264.57	6,264.57	No. 3.
Talisay	do	4,000.00	3,780.35	7,780.35	No. 6 (two-thirds).
San Fernando	do	4,000.00	3,938.91	7,938.91	No. 6.
Total		16,000.00	16,283.75	32,283.75	

## ILOCOS NORTE.

San Nicolas	Central	4,000.00	25,000.00	29,000.00	Reconstruction.
San Miguel	do	4,000.00	8,000.00	12,000.00	Do.
Narvacan	do	4,000.00	8,007.50	12,007.50	Do.
Total		12,000.00	41,007.50	53,007.50	

## ILOILO.

Passi	San Enrique	4,000.00	3,600.00	7,600.00	No. 6 (two-thirds).
Iloilo	Mandurriao	4,000.00	3,705.41	7,705.41	No. 3.
Buenavista	Central	4,000.00	4,378.04	8,378.04	No. 6.
Oton	do	4,000.00	6,929.92	10,929.92	Do.
Passi	Dueñas	4,000.00	3,181.42	7,181.42	No. 3.
Leon	Central	4,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00	Reconstruction.
Do	San Miguel	4,000.00	1,000.00	5,000.00	Special.
Pototan	Iloilo	4,000.00	1,800.00	5,800.00	Reconstruction.
Total		32,000.00	24,594.79	56,594.79	

## LAGUNA.

Cavinti	Central	4,000.00	4,500.00	8,500.00	Reconstruction.
Pangil	do	4,000.00	2,000.00	6,000.00	Do.
Luisiana	Central	4,000.00	4,000.00	8,000.00	Do.
Pangil	Fakil	4,000.00	740.00	4,740.00	Do.
Santa Cruz	Central	4,000.00	2,000.00	6,000.00	Do.
Total		20,000.00	14,740.00	34,740.00	

## LEYTE.

Barugo	Tunga	3,000.00	3,200.00	6,200.00	No. 2.
Palo	San Joaquin	3,685.00	1,842.50	5,527.50	Do.
Bato	San Roque	4,000.00	2,403.13	6,403.13	Reconstruction.
Palompon	Central	4,000.00	7,000.00	11,000.00	Do.
Barugo	Santa Rosa	4,000.00	2,660.00	6,660.00	Do.
Baybay	Central	11,000.00	18,000.00	29,000.00	Special.
		4,000.00			

No. 40.—School buildings completed (Act No. 1801)—Continued.

Province and town.	Barrio.	Insular allotment.	Municipal donation.			Total cost.	Plan.
			Money.	Materials.	Old buildings.		
LEYTE—continued.							
Hinundayan	Central	₱4,000.00	₱1,003.82		₱4,000.00	₱8,000.00	Reconstruction.
Macrohon	do	4,000.00			1,900.00	2,903.82	Do.
Amparo	Macrohon	2,400.00			1,300.00	3,700.00	Do.
Tolosa	Central	4,000.00	300.00		2,400.00	6,700.00	Do.
Ormoc	do	4,000.00	2,800.00		8,000.00	14,800.00	Do.
Jaro	Santa Cruz	4,000.00	4,000.00		8,000.00	16,000.00	Do.
Alang-alang	Central	1,200.00	1,200.00		3,480.00	7,480.00	Do.
Kawayan	Maripipi	2,420.00	755.02	₱454.98	2,280.00	3,600.00	No. 2.
Tacloban	Central	4,000.00	2,000.00		8,000.00	14,000.00	Reconstruction.
Carigara	do	5,000.00	13,000.00			22,000.00	Special.
Dagami	do	4,000.00	400.00		8,000.00	12,400.00	Reconstruction.
Kawayan	Binalayan	1,950.00	975.00			2,925.00	No. 1.
Do	Tabunan	1,950.00	975.00			2,925.00	Do.
Malitbog	Central	4,000.00	3,500.00		2,000.00	5,500.00	Reconstruction.
Tanauan	Killing	2,210.00	1,000.00	105.00		3,315.00	No. 1.
Hinunangan	Central	4,000.00	4,800.00	150.00		8,950.00	No. 3.
Total		93,615.00				118,404.45	
PAMPANGA.							
Mabalacat	Central	4,000.00	2,000.00			6,000.00	Special.
San Simon	do	1,500.00	800.00			2,800.00	Do.
San Fernando	Santa Tomas	4,000.00				6,000.00	Reconstruction.
Arayat	Santa Ana	2,800.00	1,400.00		6,000.00	10,000.00	Special.
Minalin	Central	2,400.00	1,200.00		1,200.00	3,600.00	Reconstruction.
Angeles	do	2,000.00	8,500.00			18,900.00	No. 10.
		6,000.00					
Total		25,600.00				19,900.00	
PANGASINAN.							
Mangataren	Central	4,000.00			9,000.00	13,000.00	Reconstruction.
San Quintin	do	4,000.00			9,000.00	13,000.00	Do.
Nauaog	do	3,000.00			8,484.94	11,484.94	Do.
Total		11,000.00				22,484.94	



## No. 41.—Construction work authorized (Act No. 1801).

[A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, statistics on work turned over to the Bureau of Public Works for construction under the provisions of the Gabaldon Act (No. 1801).]

Province and town.	Barrio.	Insular allotment.	Date construction was authorized.	Plan.
<b>ALBAY.</b>				
Albay	Anislag	P1,733.00	Oct. 20, 1910	No. 1.
Do	Barabod	3,000.00	Mar. 13, 1911	No. 2.
Do	Gapo	2,200.00	Oct. 18, 1910	Do.
Do	Jomapon	3,000.00	Oct. 25, 1910	Do.
Do	Legaspi	4,000.00	Oct. 19, 1910	No. 5.
Do	Malabog	1,733.00	Oct. 20, 1910	No. 1.
Do	Maslog	1,733.00	Oct. 19, 1910	Do.
Libon	Central	3,500.00	Oct. 8, 1910	No. 3.
Malinao	do	4,000.00	Oct. 31, 1910	Reconstruction.
Do	Tagoytoy	3,134.00	Nov. 22, 1910	No. 2.
Do	Tanatan	3,100.00	Oct. 19, 1910	Do.
Do	Tuliw	3,600.00	Nov. 21, 1910	Do.
Malilipot	San Jose	2,000.00	Oct. 7, 1910	Do.
Tabaco	Central	4,000.00	Oct. 17, 1910	No. 10.
Do	San Antonio	4,000.00	Sept. 30, 1910	No. 3.
Virac	Central	7,500.00	Apr. 10, 1911	No. 7.
Total		51,633.00		
<b>ANTIQUE.</b>				
San Jose	Antique	4,000.00	July 12, 1910	Reconstruction.
Sibalom	Central	4,000.00	Oct. 5, 1910	No. 3.
Total		8,000.00		
<b>BATAAN.</b>				
Balanga	Central	4,200.00	July 28, 1911	Reconstruction.
Orion	Limay	2,360.00	Oct. 3, 1910	No. 1.
Total		6,560.00		
<b>BATANGAS.</b>				
Batangas	Central	4,000.00	Mar. 14, 1911	Reconstruction.
Do	Balete	1,800.00	Oct. 1, 1910	No. 1.
Do	San Isidro	1,800.00	Oct. 30, 1910	Do.
Do	San Pedro	1,800.00	do	Do.
Do	Sirang-lupa	1,800.00	Oct. 6, 1910	Do.
Lipa	Antipolo	1,800.00	Oct. 31, 1910	Do.
Do	Bolboc	1,800.00	Oct. 29, 1910	Do.
Rosario	Taysan	4,000.00	Jan. 14, 1911	Special.
Taal	Balibago	1,800.00	July 28, 1910	No. 1.
Total		20,600.00		
<b>BOHOL.</b>				
Baclayon	Central	4,000.00	Oct. 3, 1910	Reconstruction.
Candijay	do	3,050.00	Oct. 5, 1910	No. 2.
Duero	do	4,000.00	Jan. 10, 1911	Reconstruction.
Total		11,050.00		
<b>BULACAN.</b>				
Baliwag	Central	4,000.00	May 6, 1911	No. 10.
Calumpit	Buguion	1,906.00	Apr. 18, 1911	No. 1.
Do	Meyto	3,800.00	Feb. 2, 1911	No. 3.
San Miguel	Batasan	4,000.00	Jan. 28, 1911	Do.
Do	Salacot	4,000.00	Jan. 30, 1911	Do.
Total		17,706.00		
<b>CAGAYAN.</b>				
Camalanigan	Central	4,000.00	June 10, 1910	No. 5.
Do	Alilinu	3,190.00	Apr. 8, 1911	No. 2.
Total		7,190.00		



## No. 41.—Construction work authorized (Act No. 1801)—Continued.

Province and town.	Barrio.	Insular allotment.	Date construction was authorized.	Plan.
<b>CAMARINES.</b>				
Baao	Central	₱4,000.00	Oct. 29, 1910	No. 3.
Gos	do	4,000.00	Jan. 28, 1911	Do.
Nabua	do	4,000.00	Oct. 7, 1910	Do.
Tigaon	do	4,000.00	June 22, 1911	No. 6.
Total		16,000.00		
<b>CAPIZ.</b>				
New Washington	Batan	3,000.00	May 23, 1911	No. 2.
<b>CAVITE.</b>				
Bacoar	Talaba	1,466.00	May 12, 1910	No. 1.
Carmona	Central	4,000.00	Apr. 26, 1910	No. 6.
Cavite	San Roque	4,000.00	July 22, 1910	No. 10.
Imus	Central	4,000.00	Apr. 29, 1911	No. 6.
Naic	do	4,000.00	July 9, 1910	Reconstruction.
San Francisco de Malabon	do	4,000.00	June 1, 1910	No. 5.
Santa Cruz de Malabon	Julugan	3,000.00	Nov. 21, 1910	No. 2.
Total		24,466.00		
<b>CEBU.</b>				
Sibonga	Simala	3,000.00	Apr. 8, 1911	No. 2.
Badian	Central	4,000.00	Oct. 30, 1910	No. 6.
Barili	do	4,000.00	Jan. 6, 1910	Do.
Total		11,000.00		
<b>ILOCOS NORTE.</b>				
Bacarra	Cadaratan	1,400.00	May 5, 1911	No. 1.
Batao	Central	4,000.00	Sept. 17, 1909	Reconstruction.
Do	Banua	4,000.00	Sept. 17, 1909	Do.
Bangui	Nagpartian	1,859.60	Feb. 28, 1911	No. 1.
Dingras	Central	4,000.00	Oct. 5, 1910	Reconstruction.
Laoag	North Central	3,360.00	Dec. 1, 1910	Do.
San Miguel	Golgol	1,400.00	June 6, 1911	No. 1.
Do	Pangdan	1,400.00	June 6, 1911	Do.
San Nicolas	Bingao	1,400.00	Feb. 28, 1911	Do.
Solsona	Central	4,000.00	Jan. 30, 1911	No. 3.
Vintar	do	4,000.00	June 27, 1910	Reconstruction.
Total		30,819.60		
<b>ILOCOS SUR.</b>				
Bangued	Central	4,000.00	Jan. 11, 1911	No. 6.
Cabugao	do	4,000.00	Jan. 21, 1911	No. 3.
Bucay	do	3,000.00	Feb. 2, 1911	No. 2.
Lapog	do	4,000.00	Nov. 30, 1910	No. 3.
Santa Cruz	Sevilla	2,680.00	Jan. 18, 1911	No. 2.
Santa Lucia	Salcedo	2,800.00	Feb. 2, 1911	Do.
Santo Domingo	Central	4,000.00	Jan. 28, 1911	No. 3.
Do	San Ildefonso	2,460.00	June 26, 1909	Special.
Sinala	Central	4,000.00	Oct. 21, 1910	No. 3.
Tayum	do	4,000.00	June 23, 1910	Do.
Total		34,940.00		
<b>ILOILO.</b>				
Janiuay	Central	4,000.00	Jan. 10, 1911	Reconstruction.
Miagao	do	4,000.00	Oct. 24, 1910	Do.
Total		8,000.00		
<b>ISABELA.</b>				
Iligan	Central	4,000.00	Feb. 6, 1911	No. 6.
<b>LAGUNA.</b>				
Cabuyao	Central	8,000.00	Oct. 26, 1910	No. 5.
Calauang	do	4,000.00	Mar. 9, 1910	No. 3.
Cayinti	Bukal	2,000.00	June 1, 1910	Special.
Lilio	Central	4,000.00	June 11, 1910	No. 6.
Longos	do	2,400.00	June 1, 1910	No. 2.
Los Baños	do	4,000.00	Mar. 9, 1910	No. 5.
Lumban	do	4,000.00	Mar. 16, 1910	Do.
Majayjay	do	3,000.00	Dec. 23, 1909	Reconstruction.
Maitac	do	3,040.00	Jan. 31, 1911	No. 2.

## No. 41.—Construction work authorized (Act No. 1801)—Continued.

Province and town.	Barrio.	Insular allotment.	Date construction was authorized.	Plan.
<b>LAGUNA—continued.</b>				
Nagcarlan .....	Central .....	P4,000.00	July 11, 1910	No. 7.
Paete .....	do .....	4,000.00	June 30, 1910	No. 3.
Pagsanjan .....	do .....	4,000.00	Oct. 29, 1910	No. 10.
Pila .....	Nanhaya .....	2,200.00	June 1, 1910	No. 2.
Do .....	Pulilan .....	4,000.00	Feb. 1, 1910	Reconstruction.
San Pablo .....	Central .....	4,000.00	June 16, 1910	No. 10.
Do .....	Santo Rosario .....	2,200.00	Apr. 26, 1910	No. 1.
Do .....	Santo Niño .....	2,600.00	do .....	No. 2.
Santa Rosa .....	Central .....	4,000.00	June 20, 1910	No. 6.
Siniloan .....	do .....	4,000.00	May 12, 1910	Reconstruction.
Total .....	.....	69,440.00	.....	.....
<b>LEYTE.</b>				
Barugo .....	Roosevelt .....	1,600.00	Nov. 11, 1910	No. 1.
Cabalian .....	Hinatagon .....	3,000.00	Apr. 27, 1910	No. 2.
Caibiran .....	Central .....	4,000.00	July 14, 1910	Reconstruction.
Dulag .....	do .....	4,000.00	Apr. 26, 1910	No. 6.
Hilongos .....	do .....	4,000.00	June 1, 1910	No. 3.
Hinunangan .....	Anahawan .....	3,600.00	Apr. 27, 1910	Do.
Kawayan .....	Central .....	4,000.00	June 1, 1910	No. 5.
Polo .....	do .....	3,451.56	Apr. 26, 1910	Do.
San Isidro .....	do .....	4,000.00	June 1, 1910	No. 2.
Total .....	.....	31,651.56	.....	.....
<b>MINDORO.</b>				
Calapan .....	Baruyan .....	1,333.33	Apr. 27, 1910	No. 1.
<b>MISAMIS.</b>				
Cagayan .....	Gusa .....	1,560.00	Sept. 10, 1910	No. 1.
Mambajao .....	Central .....	4,000.00	Aug. 15, 1910	No. 14.
Misamis .....	do .....	4,000.00	Sept. 30, 1910	No. 3.
Total .....	.....	9,560.00	.....	.....
<b>NUEVA ECIJA.</b>				
Bongabon .....	Central .....	4,000.00	Jan. 27, 1911	No. 3.
Cabanatuan .....	do .....	4,000.00	do .....	Do.
San Leonardo .....	do .....	4,000.00	do .....	Do.
Cabiao .....	do .....	4,000.00	Nov. 7, 1910	Do.
Gapan .....	do .....	4,000.00	Sept. 21, 1910	No. 7.
Jaen .....	do .....	4,000.00	Sept. 30, 1910	No. 5.
Licab .....	do .....	4,000.00	May 16, 1910	Reconstruction.
Nampicuan .....	do .....	4,000.00	Aug. 25, 1910	No. 4.
Peñaranda .....	do .....	4,000.00	do .....	No. 6.
San Antonio .....	do .....	4,000.00	Apr. 24, 1910	No. 5.
San Juan de Guimba .....	do .....	4,000.00	Feb. 9, 1910	Reconstruction.
Santa Rosa .....	do .....	4,000.00	Jan. 27, 1911	No. 3.
Total .....	.....	48,000.00	.....	.....
<b>OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.</b>				
Binalbagan .....	Central .....	2,090.00	Sept. 21, 1910	Reconstruction.
Do .....	Soledad .....	2,090.00	do .....	Do.
Kabankalan .....	Central .....	4,000.00	Nov. 21, 1910	No. 7.
Cadiz .....	do .....	4,000.00	Oct. 1, 1910	No. 6.
La Carlota .....	do .....	4,000.00	Apr. 27, 1910	No. 3.
Himamaylan .....	do .....	4,000.00	Sept. 7, 1910	Do.
Ilog .....	do .....	4,000.00	Oct. 5, 1910	Do.
Isabela .....	do .....	4,000.00	Sept. 3, 1910	No. 7.
San Carlos .....	do .....	4,000.00	Aug. 30, 1910	No. 6.
Sagay .....	do .....	4,000.00	Apr. 18, 1911	No. 3.
Silay .....	do .....	4,000.00	Sept. 7, 1910	Do.
Talisay .....	do .....	4,000.00	Aug. 3, 1910	No. 6.
Victorias .....	New Victorias .....	4,000.00	May 20, 1910	No. 2.
Total .....	.....	48,180.00	.....	.....
<b>ORIENTAL NEGROS.</b>				
Ayquitian .....	Central .....	4,000.00	May 6, 1911	No. 3.
Dumaguete .....	Sibulan .....	4,000.00	Sept. 12, 1910	No. 5.
Guijungan .....	Central .....	4,000.00	Oct. 4, 1910	No. 3.
Total .....	.....	12,000.00	.....	.....

## No. 41.—Construction work authorized (Act No. 1801)—Continued.

Province and town.	Barrio.	Insular allotment.	Date construction was authorized.	Plan.
<b>PAMPANGA.</b>				
Candaba .....	Buas .....	4,000.00	Mar. 28, 1910	No. 5.
San Luis .....	Santo Tomas .....	4,000.00	do	No. 6 (two-thirds).
Total .....		8,000.00		
<b>PANGASINAN.</b>				
Alcala .....	Central .....	4,000.00	Sept. 19, 1910	No. 3.
Asingan .....	do .....	4,000.00	June 1, 1910	No. 7.
Bautista .....	do .....	4,000.00	do	No. 7 (two-thirds).
Lingayen .....	Balangobong .....	2,400.00	June 11, 1910	No. 2.
Do .....	Balococ .....	2,400.00	June 10, 1910	Do.
Mangaldan .....	Central .....	4,000.00	Sept. 29, 1910	No. 7 (two-thirds).
Rosales .....	do .....	4,000.00	Feb. 16, 1911	No. 3.
Tayug .....	do .....	4,000.00	Jan. 23, 1911	No. 7 (two-thirds).
Total .....		28,800.00		
<b>RIZAL.</b>				
Caloocan .....	Central .....	4,000.00	Oct. 5, 1910	No. 6.
San Mateo .....	do .....	4,000.00	June 30, 1911	Reconstruction.
Total .....		8,000.00		
<b>SAMAR.</b>				
Bobon .....	Central .....	4,000.00	June 16, 1910	No. 5.
Calbayog .....	do .....	4,000.00	do	No. 10.
Catarman .....	do .....	4,000.00	Dec. 1, 1910	No. 7 (two-thirds).
Gandara .....	do .....	4,000.00	Jan. 30, 1910	No. 3.
Santa Margarita .....	do .....	4,000.00	Nov. 22, 1910	Do.
Wright .....	do .....	4,000.00	June 16, 1910	No. 6 (two-thirds).
Zumarraga .....	do .....	4,000.00	Apr. 8, 1911	No. 3.
Total .....		28,000.00		
<b>SORSOGON.</b>				
Aroroy .....	Central .....	3,200.00	Jan. 31, 1911	No. 2.
Bulan .....	do .....	4,000.00	Jan. 28, 1911	No. 3.
Do .....	San Francisco .....	2,200.00	Nov. 26, 1910	No. 2.
Do .....	San Ramon .....	2,200.00	do	Do.
Casiguran .....	Central .....	4,000.00	Jan. 28, 1911	No. 3.
Gubat .....	do .....	4,000.00	Oct. 11, 1910	No. 7.
Juban .....	do .....	4,000.00	Jan. 17, 1911	No. 3.
Magallanes .....	do .....	4,000.00	Oct. 5, 1910	Do.
Masbate .....	do .....	4,000.00	do	No. 5.
San Jacinto .....	do .....	4,000.00	Jan. 31, 1911	No. 3.
Sorsogon .....	Guinlajon .....	2,200.00	Sept. 30, 1910	No. 2.
Total .....		37,800.00		
<b>SURIGAO.</b>				
Cantilan .....	Central .....	4,000.00	Mar. 2, 1911	Reconstruction.
Do .....	Carmen .....	2,208.00	Sept. 1, 1910	Do.
Do .....	Madrid .....	2,079.50	Oct. 3, 1910	Do.
Dapa .....	Cabuntog .....	2,950.00	Oct. 4, 1910	No. 2.
Gigaquit .....	Central .....	4,000.00	Sept. 30, 1910	No. 5.
Hinatuan .....	Barcelona .....	2,940.00	May 6, 1911	No. 2.
Do .....	Bislig .....	2,940.00	Apr. 4, 1911	Do.
Placer .....	Maynit .....	4,000.00	Jan. 31, 1911	No. 3.
Total .....		25,117.50		
<b>TARLAC.</b>				
Camiling .....	Central .....	4,000.00	Jan. 28, 1911	No. 3.
Do .....	Anoling .....	2,630.00	Feb. 2, 1911	No. 2.
Do .....	San Clemente .....	2,200.00	do	Do.
Do .....	Santa Ignacia .....	2,900.00	Mar. 18, 1911	Do.
Capas .....	Central .....	4,000.00	June 23, 1910	Do.
Concepcion .....	do .....	4,000.00	do	Do.
Gerona .....	do .....	4,000.00	July 30, 1910	Do.
Moncada .....	do .....	4,000.00	Apr. 23, 1910	No. 6.
Tarlac .....	do .....	4,000.00	Nov. 8, 1910	No. 7.
Total .....		31,730.00		

No. 41.—*Construction work authorized (Abt No. 1801)*—Continued.

Province and town.	Barrio.	Insular allotment.	Date construction was authorized.	Plan.
<b>UNION.</b>				
Agoo .....	Central .....	4,000.00	May 26, 1909	Reconstruction.
Bauang .....	do .....	4,000.00	Jan. 30, 1911	No. 3.
Bangar .....	do .....	4,000.00	June 1, 1910	Reconstruction.
Caba .....	do .....	4,000.00	Apr. 8, 1911	No. 3.
Rosario .....	do .....	4,000.00	Aug. 13, 1910	Do.
San Juan .....	do .....	4,000.00	Mar. 5, 1910	Reconstruction.
Santo Tomas .....	do .....	4,000.00	July 9, 1910	Do.
Tubao .....	do .....	4,000.00	June 23, 1910	Do.
Total .....		32,000.00		
<b>ZAMBALES.</b>				
San Marcelino .....	Castillejos .....	4,000.00	Aug. 30, 1910	No. 3.
Grand total .....		678,576.99		

No. 42.—*Appropriations for schoolhouse construction.*

[A table showing the appropriations for schoolhouse construction in Christian and non-Christian provinces, since December 6, 1904.]

## IN CHRISTIAN PROVINCES.

Act No. 1275 (Commission—December 6, 1904—intermediate, trade, and high schools) .....	P350,000
Act No. 1580 (Commission—December 22, 1906—school buildings in the provinces) .....	300,000
Act No. 1688 (Commission—August 17, 1907—school buildings in the provinces) .....	350,000
Act No. 1801 (Legislature—December 20, 1907—barrio school buildings) .....	1,000,000
Act No. 1954 (Legislature—May 20, 1909—central school buildings) .....	100,000
Act No. 1988 (Legislature—April 19, 1910—central school buildings) .....	100,000
Act No. 1954 (Legislature—May 20, 1909—Normal School) .....	249,000
Act No. 1988 (Legislature—April, 1910—Normal School) .....	200,000
Act No. 2029 (Legislature—February 2, 1911—barrio school buildings) ..	1,000,000
Act No. 2059 (Legislature—February 3, 1911—Insular schools) .....	500,000
Total .....	<u>4,149,000</u>

## IN NON-CHRISTIAN PROVINCES.

Act No. 1961 (Commission—July 28, 1909—school buildings) .....	39,000
Act No. 1994 (Commission—January 9, 1910—school buildings) .....	55,000
Total .....	<u>94,000</u>

## No. 43.—Summary of sales.

[During the fiscal year July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.]

Division.	Sales of supplies.	Sales of equipment	Sales of services and manufactured articles.	Total sales.
Manila	₱12.80	₱3.17		₱15.97
Albay	2,479.46	1,006.92		3,486.38
Antique	1,738.69	1,468.50		3,207.19
Bataan	376.75	154.68		531.43
Batangas	1,355.54	452.00		1,807.54
Bohol	2,842.32	1,579.56		4,421.88
Bukidnon	106.72	32.35		139.07
Bulacan	3,143.99	1,077.00		4,220.99
Butuan	350.91	121.62	₱546.05	998.58
Cagayan	834.05	519.22		1,353.27
Camarines	1,214.77	1,197.24		2,412.01
Capiz	1,155.90	834.22	96.53	2,086.65
Cavite	922.69	867.68		1,790.37
Cebu	3,006.60	1,722.61		4,729.21
Ilocos Norte	2,227.63	1,085.87		3,313.50
Ilocos Sur	2,494.83	1,493.02	20.00	4,007.85
Iloilo	4,251.35	1,007.39		5,258.74
Isabela	332.42	214.66		547.08
Laguna	2,780.01	1,363.74		4,043.75
Leyte	3,242.15	1,508.56	3.00	4,753.71
Mindoro	570.15	293.89		864.04
Misamis	1,351.76	466.27	(16.40)	1,801.63
Mountain	66.06	21.50	1,039.62	1,127.18
Nueva Ecija	1,095.25	648.63		1,743.88
Nueva Vizcaya	359.73	80.32	.10	440.15
Occidental Negros	2,096.26	1,020.18		3,116.44
Oriental Negros	1,040.97	493.95		1,534.92
Palawan	611.99	214.14	160.51	986.64
Pampanga	1,520.93	805.55		2,326.48
Pangasinan	4,763.39	1,958.46		6,721.85
Rizal	1,687.00	224.66	299.84	1,611.50
Samar	2,238.36	665.92	.01	2,904.29
Sorsogon	1,032.58	432.50		1,465.08
Surigao	688.02	451.21		1,139.23
Tarlac	4,568.77	1,622.95		6,191.72
Tayabas	1,577.58	1,346.35	29.16	2,953.09
Union	2,999.22	2,134.93	.20	5,134.35
Zambales	634.25	482.08		1,116.33
Normal	2,229.66	4,278.90	1,377.99	7,886.55
Trade	403.35	808.20	17,255.61	18,467.16
Commerce	1,157.89	1,753.76		2,911.65
General Office	16,204.01	168.10	78.87	16,450.98
Teachers' Assembly	78.98	90.83	20.00	189.81
Returned Property account		12.24		12.24
Total	83,245.74	38,125.53	20,911.09	142,282.36

No. 44.—*Property transactions by divisions.*

[During the fiscal year July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.]

Division.	On hand July 1, 1910.	Issued.	Expended.	Sold.	On hand June 30, 1911.
Manila	₱61,807.88	₱15,336.84	₱15,267.80	₱12.00	₱61,864.42
Albay	48,345.75	14,658.89	3,394.74	3,119.05	56,490.85
Antique	29,017.23	10,110.53	5,077.24	3,025.80	31,024.72
Bataan	12,144.49	2,178.23	2,443.51	1,015.45	10,863.76
Batangas	61,796.87	8,665.92	11,036.52	3,275.98	56,150.29
Bohol	62,881.78	19,195.51	6,840.23	5,067.43	70,169.63
Bukidnon	5,256.09	4,138.63	813.31	119.87	8,461.64
Bulacan	56,261.64	18,797.05	21,194.34	6,302.19	47,562.16
Butuan	10,517.14	4,550.98	1,946.32	534.04	12,587.76
Cagayan	48,326.81	10,157.05	2,507.85	1,364.48	54,611.63
Camarines	43,009.55	10,203.71	5,339.47	2,384.09	45,489.70
Capiz	75,444.48	14,439.81	16,565.12	4,650.56	68,668.11
Cavite	45,296.16	9,085.96	3,369.70	3,346.13	47,666.29
Cebu	102,184.64	28,238.37	19,498.26	6,405.59	104,519.16
Ilocos Norte	48,406.20	17,318.15	7,380.40	4,967.97	53,875.98
Ilocos Sur	71,634.33	17,716.24	6,775.39	6,294.95	76,280.23
Iloilo	99,147.09	20,600.55	5,867.16	5,613.38	108,267.10
Isabela	21,163.51	5,521.39	2,227.54	584.35	23,873.01
Laguna	42,600.25	18,023.53	2,677.08	5,475.62	52,371.08
Leyte	67,528.83	25,114.81	9,106.78	5,183.79	78,353.07
Mindoro	15,738.27	3,620.81	2,444.90	833.30	16,080.88
Misamis	28,743.75	7,658.52	3,917.30	1,886.35	20,598.62
Mountain	26,281.43	16,066.73	7,929.05	73.85	34,345.26
Nueva Ecija	51,145.02	25,576.97	8,708.55	2,540.65	65,472.79
Nueva Vizcaya	10,829.38	3,384.49	1,673.84	551.85	12,008.18
Occidental Negros	69,994.99	14,608.82	11,210.23	5,611.30	67,782.28
Oriental Negros	47,230.75	9,656.29	5,817.45	2,749.62	48,319.97
Palawan	15,255.89	4,088.38	1,719.21	1,109.53	16,515.53
Pampanga	59,802.92	9,016.72	4,703.53	2,651.79	61,484.32
Pangasinan	93,650.60	33,691.63	12,571.47	6,112.18	108,658.58
Rizal	41,868.97	7,407.31	7,106.01	1,900.69	40,269.58
Samar	53,553.81	11,248.17	11,628.38	4,537.71	48,635.89
Sorsogon	38,437.26	9,418.11	4,393.30	1,495.73	41,966.34
Surigao	29,602.76	6,049.69	4,950.94	1,325.77	29,175.74
Tarlac	43,122.21	12,456.79	6,760.98	7,509.20	41,308.82
Tayabas	67,622.27	13,437.50	15,592.57	5,953.04	59,516.16
Union	42,094.08	13,241.17	7,258.88	6,536.28	41,540.09
Zambales	20,331.37	7,951.65	1,986.87	2,032.23	24,263.92
Normal	62,625.85	9,603.70	5,385.27	9,515.00	57,329.28
Trade	54,651.56	43,607.55	14,022.58	3,221.18	81,015.35
Commerce	14,087.35	2,045.81	527.30	2,911.64	12,694.22
Deaf and Blind	2,225.75	1,115.13	78.90		3,261.98
General Office	34,598.61	34,125.64	5,456.69	23,577.67	39,690.89
Library	1,283.60	(56.39)	1,227.21		
Teachers' Assembly	29,487.73	3,894.14	(1,248.19)	161.05	34,469.01
Returned property account		13.19		13.19	
College of Agriculture	738.84	(738.84)			
Provincial totals	1,967,675.24	576,240.83	295,150.98	163,713.52	2,085,051.57
Supplies fund	296,519.98	*562,041.98	b577,131.81		281,430.15
Grand total	2,264,195.22	1,138,282.81	872,282.79	163,713.52	2,366,481.72

\* Purchases.

b Issued—expended.

No. 45.—*Summary of property transactions by director's accounts.*

[During the fiscal year July 1, 1910 to June 30, 1911.]

Department.	Inventory, July 1, 1910.	Issued.	Expended.	Sold.	Inventory, June 30, 1911.
1. Academic	₱1,627,822.09	₱444,129.85	₱253,824.45	₱139,074.28	₱1,679,053.21
2. Gardening and farming	27,529.15	25,248.19	2,762.02	1,512.73	48,502.59
3. Trade and manual training	216,899.21	47,917.56	18,523.85	3,119.32	243,173.60
4. Housekeeping and household arts	12,636.55	3,640.01	1,595.76	503.81	14,177.49
5. Minor industries	3,316.23	3,570.10	1,402.77	56.17	5,427.39
6. Office	76,718.63	51,712.66	16,790.68	18,624.09	93,016.72
7. Miscellaneous	2,733.18	22.46	251.45	823.62	1,700.57
Provincial totals	1,967,675.24	576,240.83	295,150.98	163,713.52	(2,085,051.57)
Supplies fund	296,519.98	*562,041.98	b577,131.81		281,430.15
Grand total	2,264,195.22	1,138,282.81	872,282.79	163,713.52	2,366,481.72

\* Purchases.

b Issued and expended.

[A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the distribution of disbursements for salaries and wages and for incidental expenses made from the Insular appropriation, Bureau of Education, Act No. 1989, during the period from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.]

Division.	Grand total.	Total salaries.	Total incidental.	Salaries.								Incidental expenses.							
				American regulars.	American temporaries.	Filipino regulars.	Filipino temporaries.	Division superintendents and clerks.	General Office.	Miscellaneous.	General Office, Insular schools, Miscellaneous.	General travel.	Provincial travel.	Barrio Aid.	Christian schools, Palawan and Mindoro.	Friarlands estates.	Miscellaneous not provided for.	Provincial postage.	General Office, Insular schools, Miscellaneous.
Manila	₱160,596.78	₱160,596.78		₱125,068.50	₱24,503.92	₱1,740.34	₱934.02	₱8,350.00											
Albay	62,334.35	59,587.88	₱2,746.47	38,429.95	4,746.37	7,869.33	2,913.34	5,628.89					₱2,224.43	₱240.00			₱10.00	₱272.04	
Antique	39,394.20	34,443.08	4,951.12	19,881.15	3,741.38	3,046.16	5,341.38	2,433.01					2,077.19	2,499.93			3.00	371.00	
Bataan	24,499.77	22,849.81	1,649.96	12,671.48	613.34	2,639.34	2,605.65	4,320.00					885.47	500.00		₱176.49		88.00	
Batangas	65,297.95	62,832.40	2,465.55	35,736.37	3,330.27	15,430.16	1,975.52	6,360.08					1,845.33	340.00			33.20	247.02	
Bohol	72,086.92	62,577.66	9,509.26	43,386.16	4,971.68	4,728.33	7,563.82	1,927.67					3,764.26	5,400.00				345.00	
Bulacan	95,255.49	85,153.57	10,101.92	52,844.59	4,772.25	16,121.17	1,875.33	9,540.23					2,594.01	2,196.00		5,093.91		218.00	
Cagayan	63,948.41	60,616.38	3,332.03	37,916.65	3,875.85	4,159.66	9,410.88	5,253.34					2,856.24	200.00			4.07	271.72	
Camarines	68,608.13	62,705.89	5,902.24	40,120.05	4,729.17	8,048.16	4,313.95	5,494.56					3,873.90	1,500.00			7.00	521.34	
Capiz	96,335.74	87,410.14	8,925.60	60,194.71	2,299.99	12,176.28	4,996.99	7,742.17					3,766.69	4,800.00			8.75	350.16	
Cavite	69,677.35	58,932.19	10,745.16	33,066.28	2,510.01	14,092.28	3,212.31	6,051.31					1,291.26			9,316.64	2.70	134.56	
Cebu	123,049.88	107,820.92	15,228.96	75,850.14	2,765.56	5,600.67	15,067.88	8,536.67					5,753.48	6,500.00		2,370.60	21.90	582.98	
Ilocos Norte	62,278.14	57,012.24	5,265.90	35,604.44	3,138.89	11,059.82	1,862.76	5,240.67				₱105.66	2,473.23	2,496.00			9.73	286.94	
Ilocos Sur	98,129.13	90,986.75	7,142.38	52,337.25	4,078.88	16,934.49	11,525.07	6,111.06					3,433.48	3,368.00					
Iloilo	115,434.50	107,769.52	7,664.98	74,948.79	7,119.45	11,549.32	8,252.50	5,899.46					3,008.42	4,200.00			63.40	393.16	
Isabela	31,796.78	28,940.99	2,855.79	19,213.89	521.66	1,765.80	3,076.64	4,363.00					2,067.83			575.85	4.07	208.04	
Laguna	66,953.11	58,562.23	8,390.88	38,840.68	5,521.65	7,108.93	4,771.97	2,319.00					2,201.87	800.00		5,225.07	2.60	161.34	
Leyte	87,376.08	79,332.79	8,043.29	60,249.44	1,313.33	4,134.47	7,978.65	5,656.90					4,475.40	2,760.00			101.85	706.04	
Mindoro	31,172.95	21,938.61	9,234.34	11,141.10	2,333.00	1,876.33	3,087.74	3,500.44					2,186.88		₱7,000.00			47.46	
Misamis	46,689.32	41,636.87	5,052.45	26,565.81	429.99	765.00	9,390.66	4,472.66				12.75	2,694.82	1,880.00			29.75	447.88	
Nueva Ecija	64,082.45	61,740.45	2,342.00	38,733.63	3,010.84	10,393.32	4,637.99	4,964.67					2,167.24				1.76	173.00	
Occidental Negros	87,036.03	77,771.42	9,264.61	57,884.72	76.67	9,440.80	8,053.90	2,315.33					4,490.71	4,000.00			15.40	758.50	
Oriental Negros	55,077.79	48,791.21	6,286.58	30,666.71	3,320.56	3,677.51	7,064.56	4,061.87					2,949.33	3,000.00			56.25	281.00	
Palawan	35,589.77	25,929.67	9,660.10	14,142.48		2,463.66	7,919.03	1,404.50					1,760.50		7,828.10		1.50	70.00	
Pampanga	87,570.28	79,806.28	7,764.00	49,895.52	6,135.57	14,236.11	3,574.82	5,964.26					2,534.70	5,000.00				229.30	
Pangasinan	133,817.50	122,214.84	11,602.66	74,960.53	8,345.01	21,997.52	10,585.78	6,326.00					5,601.16	5,166.00			5.50	830.00	
Rizal	59,101.74	54,333.24	4,768.50	31,998.49	3,457.78	9,400.64	4,442.66	5,023.67					1,104.77	2,400.00		1,160.83	2.90	100.00	
Samar	73,129.94	64,221.57	8,908.37	40,317.22	5,514.46	6,759.76	6,591.13	5,039.00					3,452.96	4,994.00			11.45	449.96	
Sorsogon	49,729.42	46,031.60	3,697.82	32,251.08	2,637.22	754.00	5,912.14	4,477.16					2,210.48	1,040.00			8.00	439.34	
Surigao	51,971.24	47,575.60	4,395.64	33,355.90	1,331.11	3,629.49	5,096.42	4,162.68					1,667.86	2,500.00			8.50	219.28	
Tarlac	59,810.54	54,301.85	5,508.69	32,737.71	5,753.88	6,554.66	4,407.27	4,848.33					2,289.79	3,000.00			1.90	217.00	
Tayabas	84,190.70	78,946.87	5,243.83	53,592.93	3,332.22	9,574.65	5,646.85	6,800.22					2,998.95	1,920.00			1.60	323.28	
Union	60,343.50	55,739.31	4,604.19	30,513.31	6,909.46	9,101.98	3,557.40	5,657.16					2,632.58	1,500.00			127.23	344.38	
Zambales	36,214.70	33,539.31	2,675.39	21,949.50	3,123.33	3,112.67	4,153.81	1,200.00					1,710.39	800.00				165.00	
At large	55,613.81	31,496.97	24,116.84	19,869.31	4,976.68		342.34	6,308.64				₱24,116.84							
Insular schools (see supplementary statement):																			
Commerce (see supplementary statement)	36,698.80	31,236.81	5,461.99	19,898.63	8,635.84	827.34	704.33	595.17			₱575.50								₱5,461.99
Deaf and Blind (see supplementary statement)	8,290.54	4,450.75	3,839.79	3,300.00			1,150.75												3,839.79
Normal (see supplementary statement)	118,134.87	100,980.89	17,153.98	77,351.71	4,996.67	5,304.85	4,392.10	4,717.99											17,153.98
Trade (see supplementary statement)	71,890.52	63,517.11	8,373.41	30,857.14	16,433.91	3,512.66	3,822.50	6,072.66					2,818.24						8,373.41
Lagangilang (see supplementary statement)	6,155.85	141.30	6,014.55																6,014.55
Muñoz (see supplementary statement)	15,505.66	2,611.96	12,893.70																12,893.70
Villar (see supplementary statement)	346.01		346.01										2,611.96						346.01
Tanauan Orange Nursery (see supplementary statement)	75.91		75.91																75.91
Laguna Pottery School (see supplementary statement)	189.56		189.56																189.56
General Office (see supplementary statement)	210,301.46	155,039.34	55,262.12	943.89					₱141,360.14		12,735.31								55,262.12
Allotments undistributed:																			
Prior fiscal year, salaries and incidentals	543.41	•374.88	918.29								•374.88								918.29
Property	387,201.24		387,201.24																387,201.24
Baguio office	11,164.18		11,164.18																11,164.18
Government students in United States	33,778.93	5,390.24	28,388.69																28,388.69
Honoraria	794.00	794.00																	
Night school	6,302.00	6,302.00																	
Teachers' Assembly	15,398.07	1,098.66	14,299.41																14,299.41
Transportation of supplies	12,280.63		12,280.63																12,280.63
Travel to and from Philippine Islands	87,535.12		87,535.12																87,535.12
Industrial exhibits	1,443.82		1,443.82																1,443.82
Carnival	10,186.68		10,186.68																10,186.68
Baguio Center buildings	2,400.00		2,400.00																2,400.00
Maintenance to permanent buildings	21,104.94		21,104.94																21,104.94
Grand Total	3,531,916.59	2,605,335.07	926,581.52	1,589,287.84	175,307.85	271,587.66	202,212.84	189,150.43	141,360.14	718.41	35,709.90	24,116.84	91,045.61	74,999.93	14,828.10	23,919.39	544.01	10,593.62	686,534.02

\* Credit.

NOTE.—During the year there was transferred from Non-Christian Tribes Appropriation Act 1992 to Bureau of Education Appropriation Act 1989 the sum of ₱25,435.85 to cover the purchase of property and subsistence.

For statistical purposes this is shown as an expenditure under Act No. 1992 rather than as a reduction of appropriation with a corresponding increase of appropriation under Act 1989.

For permanent improvements the sum of ₱2,400.00 was spent for the purchase of four cottages at Baguio.

Bureau of Education (Act No. 1989) appropriation fiscal year 1911 ..... ₱3,610,000.00  
Less transfer to Act No. 1994 for permanent improvements in the Mountain Province..... ₱27,166.78  
Transfer to Bureau of Public Works for permanent improvements at Baguio ..... 6,666.67  
Overdraft, Act No. 1955, appropriation fiscal year 1910 ..... 21,623.61

55,457.06  
3,554,542.94  
22,626.35  
Total expenditures as given above..... 3,531,916.59





## No. 47.—Detail of expenditures for Insular schools.

[Supplementary to statement of total expenditures, July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.]

## INCIDENTALS.

	Total.	Light and power.	Maintenance of buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Postage.	Rent—city water.
School of Commerce	₱5,461.99	₱494.50		₱584.89	₱4.80	₱4,081.19
School for Deaf and Blind	3,839.79	135.30	₱566.78	187.44		
Normal School	17,153.98	1,845.04	200.00	993.60	1,322.22	11,281.54
Trade School	8,373.41	951.54		152.70	74.08	31.14
Lagangilang School (Ilocos Sur)	6,014.55			2,025.06		
Muñoz School (Nueva Ecija)	12,893.70			1,437.65		
Villar School (Zambales)	346.01			346.01		
Tanauan Orange Nursery (Batangas)	75.91			75.91		
Laguna Pottery School	189.56			189.56		
Total	54,348.90	3,426.38	766.78	5,992.82	1,401.10	15,343.87

	Sanitation.	Student labor.	Supplementary for operation.	Subsistence.	Telephone.	Water and ice.
School of Commerce	₱74.41				₱210.60	₱61.60
School for Deaf and Blind				₱2,635.61	171.50	143.16
Normal School	631.54			127.12	405.00	347.92
Trade School	361.61	₱4,543.21	₱1,450.34		261.93	546.86
Lagangilang School (Ilocos Sur)		44.64		3,989.49		
Muñoz School (Nueva Ecija)				11,411.41		
Villar School (Zambales)						
Tanauan Orange Nursery (Batangas)						
Laguna Pottery School						
Total	1,067.56	4,587.85	1,450.34	18,163.63	1,049.03	1,099.54

## SALARIES.

	Total.	American regulars.	American temporaries.	Filipino regulars.	Filipino temporaries.
School of Commerce	₱31,236.81	₱19,898.63	₱8,635.84	₱827.34	₱704.83
School for Deaf and Blind	4,450.75	3,300.00			1,150.75
Normal School	100,980.89	77,351.71	4,996.67	5,304.85	4,392.10
Trade School	63,517.11	30,857.14	16,433.91	3,512.66	3,822.50
Lagangilang School (Ilocos Sur)	141.30				
Muñoz School (Nueva Ecija)	2,611.96				
Villar School (Zambales)					
Tanauan Orange Nursery (Batangas)					
Laguna Pottery School					
Total	202,938.82	131,407.48	30,066.42	9,644.85	10,069.68

	Division superintendents and clerks.	Miscellaneous.	Janitor.	Miscellaneous.	Student labor.	Subsistence.
School of Commerce	₱595.17		₱575.50			
School for Deaf and Blind						
Normal School	4,717.99	₱600.00	3,617.57			
Trade School	6,072.66		2,818.24			
Lagangilang School (Ilocos Sur)						₱141.30
Muñoz School (Nueva Ecija)				₱529.30	₱1,846.17	236.49
Villar School (Zambales)						
Tanauan Orange Nursery (Batangas)						
Laguna Pottery School						
Total	11,385.82	600.00	7,011.31	529.30	1,846.17	377.79

No. 48.—*General Office expenditures.*

[Supplementary statement of expenditures in the General Office, July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.]

## INCIDENTALS.

Care of office .....	P6,504.37
Cablegrams .....	924.99
Maintenance of equipment .....	522.70
Miscellaneous, subscriptions, bonds .....	4,050.01
Postage and telegrams .....	7,627.26
Printing and binding .....	30,631.51
Transportation and car tickets .....	5,001.28
Total .....	<u>55,262.12</u>

## SALARIES.

American regulars .....	943.89
General Office .....	141,360.14
Messengers .....	4,197.45
Storehouse laborers .....	8,537.86
Total .....	<u>155,039.34</u>

No. 49.—*Insular expenditures, non-Christian.*

[A table showing the disbursements for salaries and wages, and for incidental expenses made from the Insular appropriation for non-Christian tribes education, Act No. 1992, during the period from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.]

Division.	Grand total.	Total salaries.	Total incidentals.	Salaries and wages.					Incidentals.				
				Prior fiscal year, 1910, salaries.	American teachers.	Filipino teachers.	Division superintendents and clerks.	Special labor.	Prior fiscal year, 1910, incidental.	Property.	Traveling expenses.	Miscellaneous, etc.	Subsistence.
Bukidnon	22,688.55	15,810.47	6,878.08	304.47	4,622.67	10,883.33			(98.06)	4,002.81	1,366.56	1,228.27	378.50
Bukidnon													
Butuan	41,572.09	30,865.26	10,706.83	(217.62)	21,350.59	9,507.99			826.59	3,927.93	3,263.66	369.86	1,613.50
Butuan													706.29
San Jose													
Mountain	96,077.42	58,503.43	37,573.99	1,611.54	34,701.25	17,879.19	4,311.45		716.07	14,069.04	5,164.35	4,109.83	3,485.11
Baguio													145.05
Banane													117.50
Bauco													8,145.44
Bontoc													3,245.08
Bua													2,153.83
Cabayan													272.68
Tagudin													950.01
Quangan									(125.01)	2,945.74	941.19	1,153.21	180.70
Nueva Vizcaya	29,711.84	23,858.88	5,852.96	647.67	13,421.66	5,548.88	4,210.67						261.56
Campote													146.61
Imugan													348.96
Macabenga													
Santa Cruz													
Total	190,049.90	129,038.04	61,011.86	2,346.06	74,096.47	43,819.39	8,552.12	224.00	1,319.59	24,945.62	10,735.76	6,861.17	17,149.82

Bureau of Education, non-Christian tribes:

Appropriation, Act No. 1992..... ₱215,000.00

Less transfer to Act No. 2002 for purchase of additional real estate..... 1,000.00

Carried forward to fiscal year 1912 for payment of obligations..... 214,000.00

Total expenditures as given above..... 23,950.10

Total expenditures as given above..... 190,049.90

NOTE.—During the year there was transferred from the appropriation "Non-Christian tribes," Act No. 1992, to "Bureau of Education," Act No. 1989, the sum of ₱25,435.85 for the purchase of property and subsistence. For statistical purposes, this is shown as an expenditure under Act No. 1992 rather than as a reduction of the appropriation.

No. 50.—*Provincial expenditures.*

[A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the total provincial expenditures for school purposes during the fiscal year 1910-11.]

Division.	Construction and repairs.	Equipment.	Trade and manual training work.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Albay	₱1,116.25	₱638.24	₱642.72	₱531.48	₱3,228.69
Antique	3,871.97	(435.14)	880.39	215.24	4,532.46
Bataan		134.35	12.81	387.69	534.85
Batangas	926.71	600.80	2,170.50	384.00	4,082.01
Bohol	5,343.89	822.72	1,338.25	626.87	8,131.73
Bulacan	382.30	391.09	3,116.57	1,010.88	4,900.84
Cagayan	469.59	137.70	2,282.37	643.02	3,522.68
Camarines	5,343.35	45.64	457.33	1,863.08	7,709.40
Capiz	527.11	443.04	2,024.62	773.53	3,768.30
Cavite	70.83	167.63	880.10	705.56	1,824.12
Cebu	17,082.81	450.39	2,178.44	1,929.65	21,641.29
Ilocos Norte	4,077.68	445.53	984.83	1,256.14	6,764.18
Ilocos Sur	19,975.85	1,529.42	1,467.81	1,693.80	24,666.88
Iloilo	4,238.37	4,599.40	10,423.61	2,057.73	21,319.11
Isabela	443.73	158.39	908.70	204.60	1,715.42
Laguna		171.53	4,589.78	1,478.34	6,239.65
Leyte	7,154.68	1,883.63	1,455.49	2,074.43	12,568.23
Mindoro	27.80	129.20	283.41	263.84	704.25
Misamis	25.39	54.49	966.13	503.72	1,549.73
Mountain					
Occidental Negros	10,416.60	326.03	1,063.28	2,834.47	14,640.38
Oriental Negros	168.97	230.20	1,101.06	1,311.69	2,811.92
Nueva Ecija		179.82	443.17	927.54	1,550.53
Nueva Vizcaya	217.57	12.32		731.04	960.93
Palawan		6.95	327.98	321.03	
Pampanga	312.23	913.22	3,329.00	731.47	5,285.92
Pangasinan	16,291.28	1,545.81	1,492.96	3,498.97	22,829.02
Rizal	82.85	(1,040.63)	1,007.57	38.15	87.94
Samar		(54.34)	232.59	1,125.95	1,304.20
Sorsogon	2,251.10	998.33	1,155.70	986.79	5,391.92
Surigao	3,120.37	24.00	1,020.86	198.81	4,364.04
Tarlac	1,047.26	93.44	1,032.24	472.05	2,644.99
Tayabas	281.87	1,285.57	1,840.87	768.53	4,176.84
Union	656.20	420.67	1,058.67	544.97	2,680.51
Zambales	327.18	440.79	154.05	221.66	1,143.68
Normal					
Trade					
Commerce					
Deaf and Blind					
Total	106,251.79	17,750.23	51,667.90	33,616.72	209,286.64

## No. 51.—Municipal receipts and expenditures,

[A table showing, by divisions and for the Islands, the total municipal receipts and expenditures for school purposes during the fiscal 1910–11.]

Division.	Receipts.							Expenditures.								
	Balance on hand July 1, 1910.	Internal revenue.	One-fourth of 1 per cent land tax.	Appropriated from general fund.	Loaned from general fund.	Receipts from other sources.	Total receipts.	Construction of school buildings.	Repairs of school buildings.	Rental of school buildings.	Salaries of teachers.	Purchase construction, or repair of school furniture.	Transportation of school supplies.	Miscellaneous.	Total expenditures.	Balance on hand.
Manila				P305,060.00			P305,000.00		P7,340.94	P40,955.75	P216,318.30	P1,510.24	P1,789.65	P31,056.59	P298,971.47	P6,028.58
Albay	P128,933.12	P24,013.18	P31,457.67	10,944.18		P2,936.27	198,284.42	P75,925.95	1,744.87	5,959.07	53,260.44	10,389.03	519.45	5,522.32	158,321.13	44,963.29
Antique	20,369.62	13,272.08	5,532.92	13,181.48		14.58	52,370.68	7,614.07	1,098.50	386.12	20,110.92	1,803.18	107.55		31,120.34	21,250.34
Bataan	7,089.37	4,567.40	5,847.93	840.00		2,049.80	20,394.50	2,513.99	253.11	303.03	8,301.67	314.05	25.72	361.38	12,072.95	8,321.55
Batangas	30,558.93	25,966.37	23,353.43	21,316.34	P1,054.27	4,967.86	107,217.20	8,376.62	3,319.30	2,887.90	53,749.70	2,810.88	246.70	2,715.14	74,106.24	33,110.96
Bohol	30,568.29	27,225.08	10,906.28	7,615.64		625.00	81,570.09	1,900.51	1,631.34	13.50	40,265.50	3,746.36	314.82	4,873.41	52,745.44	28,824.65
Bulacan	49,538.48	22,583.88	72,658.93	1,016.00		419.80	146,221.36	32,322.58	2,801.60	4,097.44	49,913.17	2,654.19	210.51	655.68	92,655.17	53,566.19
Cagayan	52,197.11	6,772.26	31,284.90	1,500.00		321.04	92,075.31	19,089.36	647.06	1,863.65	34,584.94	1,029.74	130.14	1,185.44	58,530.33	33,544.98
Camaringes	36,335.10	24,320.13	28,189.49	4,624.48			1,612.63	95,081.83	4,877.42	469.52	39,624.32	8,152.74	735.60	1,617.01	57,249.58	37,832.25
Capiz	34,273.65	27,725.38	18,774.99	12,328.90			1,448.29	94,551.21	27,962.60	1,873.28	29,340.04	2,212.91	161.10	733.12	63,216.65	31,334.56
Cavite	18,516.88	13,352.88	13,805.04	10,385.31		244.96	56,305.07	6,919.51	672.35	1,819.57	32,348.74	1,804.48	141.61	1,404.56	44,610.82	11,694.25
Cebu	71,822.68	66,373.64	31,042.53	7,792.67	6,618.84	7,366.50	191,016.86	40,315.94	3,902.72	5,699.12	99,863.15	7,393.24	559.53	7,123.25	164,856.95	26,159.91
Ilocos Norte	19,983.50	17,877.32	14,422.85	14,713.44	3,500.00	4,122.71	74,619.82	18,911.39	474.07	189.77	31,665.46	2,246.07	116.48	4,788.19	58,391.43	16,228.39
Ilocos Sur	36,149.38	19,854.19	19,792.86	24,264.96	291.05	25,554.19	125,906.63	45,342.69	4,507.70	1,510.12	40,161.03	5,460.43	215.87	7,978.95	105,176.79	20,729.84
Iloilo	52,752.31	40,838.48	46,220.81	26,429.69		4,473.51	170,714.80	28,619.90	1,909.32	1,932.29	80,531.30	5,387.41	284.09	672.58	119,336.89	51,377.91
Isabela	19,269.16	6,632.52	13,326.20	2,564.23	120.00	802.78	42,714.89	6,582.02	938.54	885.18	15,301.30	815.60	73.80	10.35	24,261.63	18,453.26
Laguna	58,110.19	14,721.97	43,013.63	1,206.61	90.00	12,478.54	129,620.94	18,571.77	2,942.20	3,692.84	47,822.13	4,749.54	267.84	634.44	78,680.76	50,940.18
Leyte	42,633.45	38,255.69	21,590.60	27,961.36	2,480.70	3,005.33	135,927.13	20,282.24	3,601.35	2,014.95	69,096.94	5,799.51	274.89	5,822.81	106,992.69	28,934.44
Mindoro	2,029.56		1,000.00	9,699.85	7,000.00	22.66	19,752.07	2,260.38	3,367.34	220.38	12,008.50	912.48		782.69	19,551.77	200.30
Misamis	30,471.47	13,798.96	11,589.53	700.14		2,044.78	58,604.88	10,250.00	1,827.71	547.50	23,358.91	2,938.92	53.57	1,628.84	40,605.45	17,999.43
Mountain	1,719.33		4.94	2,324.00			4,048.27		144.56	81.00	2,202.16	109.05		2,536.77	1,511.50	
Occidental Negros	76,706.99	30,839.85	34,382.31	11,827.00	2,000.00	4,841.15	160,597.30	46,838.33	1,113.97	3,649.17	51,818.56	4,180.30	515.95	1,145.05	109,261.33	51,335.97
Oriental Negros	33,129.89	18,432.65	10,280.19	1,500.75		820.63	64,164.11	9,925.91	262.69	676.35	23,348.43	1,985.73	154.80	38,740.28	25,423.88	
Nueva Ecija	52,421.40	13,615.44	28,809.59			385.75	95,232.18	25,209.76	362.77	1,111.16	30,544.31	2,603.85	199.45	1,292.17	61,323.47	33,908.71
Nueva Vizcaya	44.77			5,043.10		6.05	5,093.92	272.02		346.79	4,012.44	137.25	24.75	31.67	4,824.92	269.00
Palawan	4,163.12	2,842.44		1,945.98	4,140.00	275.42	11,945.98		140.00		7,791.28		16.67	433.38	8,381.33	3,564.65
Pampanga	84,482.38	22,516.00	24,097.39	700.00		1,947.43	133,743.20	25,207.66	228.40	743.63	55,437.65	3,265.75	218.66	2,035.16	87,136.91	46,006.29
Pangasinan	114,638.38	44,407.35	41,555.63	19,947.30		6,245.01	216,838.67	30,731.33	892.12	2,493.06	103,592.66	9,263.84	2,591.01	151,648.65	65,190.02	
Rizal	32,087.37	15,017.20	28,089.50	2,638.75			77,832.82	1,305.17	681.52	2,202.36	37,625.50	110.98	72.82	2,143.75	44,142.10	33,690.72
Samar	46,710.32	27,492.73	14,195.96	3,756.00	150.00	445.89	92,750.90	27,251.12	359.44	929.50	25,515.35	1,416.72	305.37	59,917.79	19,137.67	
Sorsogon	33,380.09	16,471.91	21,600.11	20,795.11		1,247.22	93,494.44	29,817.06	1,480.47	714.50	38,665.59	2,266.42	163.60	1,349.13	74,350.77	19,137.67
Surigao	13,637.89	9,852.22	8,255.90	5,149.50	81.20	2,588.71	39,565.42	11,379.81	926.97	148.00	15,843.14	2,412.01	66.26	392.46	59,608.99	16,965.70
Tarlac	30,613.79	13,540.60	17,628.78	14,444.00		342.52	76,569.69	20,198.51	134.80	401.16	34,434.99	3,201.88		160.37	5,023.52	32,885.37
Tayabas	41,170.94	20,170.57	31,290.55	200.00		4,860.97	98,193.03	3,910.51	1,669.09	1,773.25	49,655.09	3,115.83		2,977.80	43,739.56	17,039.34
Union	27,329.31	12,594.88	17,426.59	1,654.00	234.60	1,539.52	60,778.90	7,577.59	1,500.09	1,154.00	27,899.77	2,832.22	328.09	98.47	17,915.46	6,854.81
Zambales	5,799.13	5,824.50	5,414.65	2,145.04		2,386.95	24,770.27	5,117.47	630.58	103.77	10,475.76	1,061.35				
Total	1,342,682.35	661,769.75	717,042.68	596,734.83	29,305.46	106,033.72	3,453,568.79	623,331.19	55,850.29	94,212.45	1,516,134.08	109,123.58	11,007.56	106,800.97	2,516,460.12	937,108.67



No. 52.—*Insular, provincial, and municipal expenditures.*

[A table consolidating the Insular, provincial and municipal expenditures for salaries, wages and contingent expenses, during the fiscal year 1910-11.]

Division.	Insular (Acts Nos. 1989 and 1992).	Provincial.	Municipal.	Total.
Manila	P160,596.78		P298,971.47	P459,568.25
Albay	62,334.35	P3,228.69	153,321.13	218,884.17
Antique	39,394.20	4,532.46	31,120.34	75,047.00
Bataan	24,499.77	534.85	12,072.95	37,107.57
Batangas	65,297.95	4,082.01	74,106.24	143,486.20
Bohol	72,086.92	8,131.73	52,745.44	132,964.09
Bulacan	95,255.49	4,000.84	92,655.17	192,911.50
Caagayan	63,948.41	3,532.68	58,530.33	126,011.42
Camarines	68,608.13	7,709.40	57,249.58	133,567.11
Capiz	96,335.74	3,768.30	63,216.65	163,320.69
Cavite	69,677.35	1,824.12	44,610.82	116,112.29
Cebu	123,049.88	21,641.29	164,856.95	309,548.12
Ilocos Norte	62,278.14	6,764.18	58,391.43	127,433.75
Ilocos Sur	98,129.13	24,666.88	105,176.79	227,972.80
Iloilo	5,434.50	21,319.11	119,336.89	256,090.50
Isabela	31,798.78	1,715.42	24,261.63	57,773.83
Laguna	66,953.11	6,239.65	78,680.76	151,873.52
Leyte	87,376.08	12,568.23	106,992.69	206,937.00
Mindoro	31,172.95	704.25	19,551.77	51,428.97
Misamis	69,377.87	1,549.73	40,605.45	111,533.05
Mountain	96,077.42		2,586.77	98,614.19
Occidental Negros	87,036.03	14,640.38	109,261.33	210,937.74
Oriental Negros	55,077.79	2,811.92	38,740.28	96,629.99
Nueva Ecija	64,082.45	1,550.53	61,323.47	126,956.45
Nueva Vizcaya	29,711.84	960.93	4,824.92	35,497.69
Palawan	35,589.77		8,381.33	43,971.10
Pampanga	87,570.28	5,285.92	87,136.91	179,993.11
Pangasinan	133,817.50	22,829.02	151,648.65	308,295.17
Rizal	59,101.74	87.94	44,142.10	103,331.78
Samar	73,129.94	1,304.20	59,917.79	134,351.93
Sorsogon	49,729.42	5,391.92	74,356.77	129,478.11
Surigao	93,543.33	4,364.04	31,168.65	129,076.02
Tarlac	59,810.54	2,644.99	59,603.99	122,059.52
Tayabas	84,190.70	4,176.84	65,307.66	153,675.20
Union	60,343.50	2,680.51	43,739.56	106,763.57
Zambales	36,214.70	1,143.68	17,915.46	55,273.84
Normal	118,134.87			118,134.87
Trade	71,890.52			71,890.52
Commerce	36,698.80			36,698.80
Deaf and Blind	8,290.54			8,290.54
At large	55,613.81			55,613.81
Langangilang	6,155.85			6,155.85
Munoz	15,505.66			15,505.66
Villar	346.01			346.01
Tanauan Orange Nursery	75.91			75.91
Laguna Pottery School	189.56			189.56
General Office	210,301.46			210,301.46
Allotments undistributed (prior fiscal year salaries and incidentals):				
Property	543.41			543.41
Baguio office	387,201.24			387,201.24
Government student	11,164.18			11,164.18
Honoraria	33,778.93			33,778.93
Night school	794.00			794.00
Teachers' Assembly	6,302.00			6,302.00
Transportation of supplies	15,398.07			15,398.07
Travel to and from Philippine Islands	12,280.63			12,280.63
Industrial exhibits	87,535.12			87,535.12
Carnival	1,443.82			1,443.82
Baguio Center buildings	10,186.68			10,186.68
Maintenance to permanent buildings	2,400.00			2,400.00
	21,104.94			21,104.94
Total	3,721,966.49	209,286.64	2,516,460.12	6,447,713.25

NOTE.—This table does not include expenditures from Insular funds for school-house construction and for support of Government students in Insular schools.









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- A Statement of Organization, Aims and Conditions of Service in the Bureau of Education, published for General Information. Several editions printed at Manila and Washington. (Revised edition now in hands of printer.)

